SEPTEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3040.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1788.

## *To the PUBLIC.*

NOTHING leſs than an earneſt vigilance for the liberties of my country, has ever induced me to crave your attention; and more eſpecially to acquaint you of the raſh and arbitrary ſteps which the *Chief Juſtice*, and *two* of "his humble friends on the bench," exerciſed towards me on the 14th and 15th ultimo, for my addreſs to you on the 1ſt of July laſt. This addreſs they were not only pleaſed to deem *a contempt* of court; but, without trial, without law, and in open defiance of the conſtitution, thought proper to deprive me of my freedom, and immure me within the walls of the common gaol, like a ſtate criminal or malefactor, "for the ſpace of *one month*, to pay a fine of ten pounds to the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, diſcharge the coſts of proſecution." &c.*

It only now remains for me to inform you, that as to that part of the ſentence which ordered the impriſonment of my perſon, I was obliged to ſubmit; but as to the payment of the fine, I had only to chuſe betwen my *convenience* and my *duty*, and I made that choice which I truſt every freeman in Pennſylvania will approve. Senſible that the Judgment of the court was arbitrary and illegal, I determined never to pay a fine which was arbitrarily and illegally impoſed; and being reſolved to bring the authors of my wrongs to the bar of the collected wiſdom of the commonwealth, I was under no difficulty to forego my perſonal liberty, and continue in priſon until that wiſdom ſhould declare me free. Conſidering alſo that a ſubmiſſion and payment of the fine, on my part, would be made uſe of as a *precedent* to drain you of your deareſt rights, drop by drop---*heſitation* in this reſpect would have been *treaſon* to the liberties of our common country. My convenience and the pecuniary intereſts of my family, therefore, gave way to my duty.

The month aſſigned for my impriſonment expired on the 12th inſtant, when, had I paid the unjuſt fine, I might have been reſtored to my family: But adhering to my reſolution of not paying it, I continued in gaol. On the 13th, however, the Supreme Executive Council, unſolicited, remitted the fine.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 13, 1788.

On motion, Ordered, That the fine of ten pounds which was adjudged by the laſt Supreme Court to be paid, to the uſe of the commonwealth, by Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, be remitted.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
JAMES TRIMBLE, for
CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

Joſeph Cowperthwait, *Eſq; Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia.*

Captain Reynolds, the gaolor, being furniſhed with a tranſcript of the above order from the minutes of Council, I demanded my diſcharge. He doubted whether the time of my impriſonment was expired, as my commitment was on the 15th of July, and the record of the court expreſſed "one month." Captain Reynolds obſerved that the words of the Chief Juſtice, when he pronounced the ſentence, were until "the 15th of Auguſt." I knew that whatever were the words of the Chief Juſtice, the record of the court ought to govern the gaoler---but as he treated me, during my confinement, with the greateſt politeneſs and attention, I was unwilling to urge him further; and therefore requeſted he would take the record to the Chief Juſtice, and get his opinion, that he might juſtify himſelf in diſcharging or detaining me. He did ſo; and, in about an hour, returned and acquainted me that the Chief Juſtice ſaid I muſt be confined until the 15th, for that was the judgment of the court, and that the record was wrong. Here his honor again ſuffered his arbitrary principles to get the better of his prudence. Whether the memory or memorandum of a ſingle Judge is to falſify the record of the court of which he is an individual member, or whether this *extra-judicial* order to the gaoler, made out of court, and in the abſence of the party to be affected thereby, is, or is not, the law, I hope will be aſcertained at a future day; and perhaps the "*truth or falſity*" of the whole record may become a very ſerious and intereſting queſtion, not only to the Judges, but to their officer.

Thus circumſtanced, and knowing that the time of my impriſonment *had* expired, ſome of my friends paid to Captain Reynolds, "the coſts of proſecution," and I made a *formal demand of my liberty*. This demand, Captain Reynolds, in conformity to the orders he had juſt before received from the Chief Juſtice, thought proper to refuſe, ſaying "*I cannot grant you your liberty until Friday morning, the 15th of Auguſt.*"

About half an hour afterwards, the Honorable *Thomas M'Kean*, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, whether from his own mere motion, by the advice of ſome of his *quondam* friends, or whether from the operation of his fears, is not certainly known---but ſo it was---this *great man* approached the gaol, and with his own hand delivered a letter *from himſelf* to the gaoler, of which the following is a copy.

*S I R,*

*WITH reſpect to the time of the impriſonment of Mr.* Oſwald, *it was intended to be for one kalender month, that is, until the 15th of Auguſt, and ſo expreſſed when judgment was given; but as it is not ſo fully expreſſed in the entry on record, and the fine has been remitted by Council, I am of opinion you will be* excuſable *in diſcharging him* immediately, *and for my own part have no objection to it.*

*I am, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,*
*THOS. M'KEAN.*

*Philadelphia, Auguſt 13th, 1788.*

*Joſeph Cowperthwait, Eſquire, Sheriff, or the Keeper of the gaol of Philadelphia county.*

To the honor of Colonel Cowperthwait, the Sheriff, let it be remembered, that, before the Chief Juſtice brought his letter to the gaol, he was applied to for my diſcharge, and on his ſeeing the record, came immediately to the gaol to ſet me at liberty and relinquiſh his fees; ſo that his honor might have ſaved himſelf the trouble, unleſs he wiſhed to do the Sheriff's buſineſs.

It afforded me no ſmall ſatisfaction to obſerve the *wonderful condeſcenſion*, not to ſay *kindneſs*, of the Chief Juſtice on the occaſion. Although he *intended* I ſhould remain in priſon *longer* than the *thirteenth* inſtant, to wit, for a *kalendar* month inſtead of a *lunar* month, † which would have extended my impriſonment till the 15th; yet he did not venture to perſiſt in oppoſing the *record*, though it ſtood in competition with his judgment and memory. He was therefore of opinion that the Sheriff or Gaoler was "excuſable" in releaſing me "immediately." When I had a right to my enlargement, I do not know why the term "*excuſable*" ſhould be uſed by his honor. "You will be *excuſable* (ſays he) in diſcharging him immediately." This word "excuſable" may be a law term, or a term of the Chief Juſtice's; but it certainly implies ſeveral diſtinct ideas, and does not convey, to my mind at leaſt, the ſame efficient force as the word "juſtifiable," or a ſimilar energetic epithet, expreſſive of a right to enlarge me abſolutely.

The ſentence of the court has been fully complied with, and I have ſuffered one month's impriſonment, nay more than a month's impriſonment; for the month expired on *Monday night*. My fine was remitted by Council, and ſome of my friends generouſly paid the coſts of proſecution---I have now regained my freedom, and once more do breathe the free air of Pennſylvania.

It is the ſovereign happineſs and glory of every *Pennſylvanian*, and diſtinguiſhes his ſituation eſſentially from the inhabitants of moſt other countries, that all officers of government are accountable to the party injured and oppreſſed for their miſbehaviour in office. As I find myſelf much aggreived in the arbitrary and lawleſs meaſures taken with me, I am deciſively bent in making a ſolemn appeal to the guardians and defenders of our conſtitutional privileges, to relieve my grievances, and obliterate the moſt ſcandalous *ſtar-chamber* ſentence, which has yet diſgraced the docquets of any court, and of this young and riſing empire. On you, however, my friends and fellow-citizens---and on your repreſentatives in power---I ſhall depend for countenance and approbation in this arduous buſineſs, to reſcue us from the powers of deſpotiſm, and to re eſtabliſh *perſonal* liberty, and the *rights* of a free people, upon a ſafe and permanant baſis. On you will depend the point, whether a freeman can be torn from his family and buſineſs, and lodged in priſon as a reputed *contemner* and *oppoſer* of the laws, for committing no manner of offence, unleſs a ſuppoſed and *conſtructive* offence, and without having a proper hearing and trial, to which he was entitled by the laws of eternal juſtice, as well as by our own generous conſtitution. ‡

Sure I am, no arguments are neceſſary to convince my fellow-citizens, that their ſituation and mine, reſpecting the important object of our liberties, is juſt the ſame; and whatever invaſion is made of my freedom, has a pointed tendency to injure theirs.---Much leſs need I enter into a minute detail of my grievances, of which the public have been ſufficiently poſſeſſed, and have had ample opportunity, from different publications on the ſubject, to decide independently for themſelves. I conſider myſelf as an injured and *perſecuted* man. The conſtitution has pointed out the mode of my redreſs; and I ſhall leave no means untried to obtain full and ample ſatisfaction for the inſults which have been offered my privileges, and indeed the common privileges.

But before I conclude, I muſt avail myſelf of this opportunity to preſent my moſt ardent thanks to thoſe gentlemen who viſited me during my confinement, and who endeavoured to mitigate its horrors and its miſries. While I ſhall uniformly abhor my political adverſaries, and deteſt thoſe execrable *fiends* of *party*, who were acceſſary to my confinement, I cannot do better than, with the feelings of the preſent moment, to declare the particular attachments I am under to my friends and ſupporters, who cheerfully ſtept forward to my aſſiſtance, when the paſſions of miſguided power and fancied conſequence were about to devour me.

The day of awful reckoning is dawning: and it ſhall be no fault of mine if I am not triumphant over my ſedate and unrelenting enemies.

ELEAZER OSWALD.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1788,

* *Extract from the record, a copy whereof is in my hands properly certified.*

† *A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty-eight days, Black-ſt. Com. page* 141. *I ſometimes peruſe, although I do not always admire, this courtly commentator on the laws of* England.

‡ "*That in all proſecutions for criminal offences, a man hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel, to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous conſent of which jury, he cannot be found guilty: Nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf: Nor can any man be juſtly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land, or the judgment of his peers.*" *Vide 9th ſect. Bill of Rights.*

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*This day is publiſhed, by* M. CAREY,
In *Second* near *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,
(*Price* A QUARTER DOLLAR,)

## The *American Muſeum*,

For *July*, 1788, (being the firſt number of volume four.)

Such Ladies and Gentlemen as have not had an opportunity of inſpecting this work, are reſpectfully referred, for its character, to the following extracts of letters:

*From his Excellency General Waſhington, to the printer of the American Muſeum.*

*S I R,* Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety*. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign, of reſcuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA; OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT.

*From the Honorable John Dickinſon, Eſquire.*

WITH very great pleaſure I have obſerved that *it* [the American Muſeum] *has been conducted in a manner highly deſerving encouragement*. As I do not doubt but it will be continued with the ſame *diligence, prudence and zeal, for advancing the welfare of theſe ſtates*, that have hitherto *ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed its direction*, I fervently wiſh, and firmly truſt that a generous and enlightened people will juſtly eſtimate the merits of a work carried on with ſuch a variety of exertions, and ſuch a fidelity of intentions for the public good.

*From his Excellency William Livingſton, Eſquire, Governor of New-Jerſey.*

PERUSING one of your *Muſeums* lent me by a friend, I heſitated not a moment to ſubſcribe for the work. Since that, I have read all the preceding numbers, and can ſay, without flattery, (which I always deteſted) that *it far exceeds, in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which from any other American preſs ever came to my hands.*

How familiar ſoever many of thoſe *fugitive pieces*, with the collection and republication of which you periodically oblige the public, may be to thoſe of the preſent generation who have ſeen them before, they will to poſterity be undoubtedly extremely entertaining, and I preſume that good printers, like good painters, mean to *delineate for eternity*. The ſucceeding age will, with the keeneſt avidity, ſearch for every thing that has been written, ſome time previous to, and during the whole continuance of that memorable conflict, which, by the bleſſing of God, finally terminated in one of the greateſt revolutions recorded in hiſtory.

The *repoſitory* will alſo be of *ſingular uſe to future hiſtorians and annaliſts*, by your collection and preſervation of ſuch public documents, as would otherwiſe, in all probability, be ſwallowed up in the abyſs of oblivion. Nor will the preſent generation reap an inconſiderable benefit from thoſe *original* pieces, that are calculated to diffuſe political, agricultural and philoſophical knowledge. Thus much as to my ſentiments reſpecting the *utility* of your undertaking. Relative to its *execution*, I think *it has hitherto been conducted with great taſte, prudence, accuracy and judgment*; and will, if continued with the *ſame aſſiduity and ſkill*, be eſſentially conducive to public emolument. As ſuch undertakings ought in my opinion to be encouraged by every lover of his country, I ſincerely wiſh you good ſucceſs in your laudable enterprize.

*From Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. to the ſame.*

*S I R,*

I CHEARFULLY concur, in adding the teſtimony of my name in favor of the uſefulneſs of your Muſeum, together with my beſt wiſhes for its extenſive circulation, while it *continues to be* the vehicle of eſſays that are calculated to advance the *intereſts of ſcience and virtue, and of the agriculture---manufactures---and national government of the United States.*

From, ſir, your humble ſervant,
*Wedneſday, July* 30, 1788. BENJAMIN RUSH.

WE, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, having carefully conſidered the object and tendency of the American Muſeum, publiſhed by Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, are of opinion that it is a very uſeful work, calculated to diſſeminate literary, political, hiſtorical, agricultural, and other valuable information, in a very advantageous manner, and to a great extent, and more eſpecially to preſerve intereſting documents from oblivion. We therefore chearfully recommend it to the patronage and protection of the public in general.

EZRA STILES, D. D. L. L. D.
Preſident of Yale college.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Judge of admiralty for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.
Biſhop of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
JOHN EWING, D. D.
Provoſt of the univerſity of Pennſylvania.
SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.
Vice-provoſt of the univerſity of Pennſylvania.
TENCH COXE.
JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.
Principal of the academy of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, in the city of Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the American Muſeum, are received by Mr. Been, New-Haven; Mr. Allen, New-York; Mr. Kollock, Elizabeth-town; Mr. Arnet, New-Brunſwick; Mr. Singer, Trenton; all the principal bookſellers in Philadelphia; Mr. Goddard, Baltimore; Mr. Green, Annapolis; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. M'Lean, Norfolk; Mr. Grammer, Peterſburg; Mr. Richards, Alexandria; Mr. Spotſwood, and Mr. Bowen, Charleſton; and Mr. Johnſon, Savannah.

Thoſe Printers of news-papers, throughout the United States, who are patrons of literature, and are diſpoſed to oblige a brother *Typo*, are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective news-papers, as long as may be convenient. Should any opportunity offer, of repaying the compliment, the Printer of the American Muſeum will chearfully embrace it.

*** The ſubſcription in Philadelphia is eighteen ſhillings per annum; other places two dollars and a half.

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## To the reſpectable *Freemen Electors* of the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor done me at the laſt general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, ſoliciting at the ſame time, for the continuance of your ſuffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which ſhall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

*Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,*
WILLIAM WILL.

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## To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors* for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your ſuffrages the two laſt Elections, in placing me ſo high on the return with the preſent Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

*Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.*
JAMES ASH.

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IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the iſland of Angleſea, who took paſſage for Philadelphia in 1768, be ſtill living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

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## *Wanted Immediately*,

A SINGLE Man, who compleatly underſtands the Malting and Brewing Buſineſs, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Burlington.

GEORGE PAINTER.

Burlington, Auguſt 1, 1788.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

*Please to give the following extract from Coxe's Travels through Switzerland, and the remarks which follow it, a place in your useful paper, and oblige* A CUSTOMER.

"IN the two burghs of Le Chaux de Fond and Locle, together with the diſtricts belonging to them, there may be in the whole about ſix thouſand ſouls. The genius and induſtry which ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed this ſequeſtered people is wonderful, as in this retired corner of the world the mechanical arts flouriſh in their greateſt perfection. The inhabitants carry on an extenſive commerce in lace, ſtockings, cutlery, and other different kinds of merchandize of their own manufacture; but WATCH MAKING, and every branch of clock work, are the articles in which they particularly and eminently excel. They not only make every utenſil employed in thoſe arts, but have invented ſeveral, and all ſorts of workmen neceſſary for the completion of that branch of buſineſs, ſuch as painters, enamellers, engravers, gilders, &c. are found in theſe villages, where it is ſuppoſed that, upon an average, about FORTY THOUSAND WATCHES are yearly made. The genius and induſtry, indeed, obſervable upon theſe mountains, exhibit a ſcene uncommonly pleaſing; and no where perhaps (except in Geneva) are there ſuch a number of people apparently ſo much at their eaſe. Accordingly, as every individual is ſure, not only of obtaining a comfortable maintainance for himſelf, but of ſoon placing his children alſo in a way of getting their own livelihood, they all marry very early; for, women and children are employed in ſome of the branches of watch making; and a child but of ten years old may earn tenpence a day, by giving the laſt poliſh to ſteel inſtruments with the hand. And as to the men, there are few who do not get an half crown a day, and ſome nine ſhillings.

"Not many years ago, the greateſt part of theſe valleys was almoſt one continued foreſt; but the wonderworking powers of induſtry have happily changed the ſcene into flouriſhing villages and fertile paſtures. Population has encreaſed of courſe, and the following fact will give you ſome idea how much it has increaſed:---Formerly, the produce of the country was more than ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants; at preſent, although it is conſiderably more cultivated, they draw ſeven eighths of their proviſions from Franche Comtè.

"The origin of WATCH MAKING in this part of Swiſſerland, as related by Mr. Oſterwald, ancient banneret of Neuchate (the hiſtoriographer of theſe mountains) is extremely curious, and the truth of his account was confirmed to me by by ſeveral artiſts both of Locle and La Chaux Fond. In 1679 one of the inhabitants brought with him from London, a watch, the firſt that had been ſeen in theſe parts, which happening to be out of order, he ventured to truſt it in the hands of one Daniel John Richard, of La Sagne. Richard, after examining the mechaniſm with great attention, conceived himſelf capable, and was determined to attempt to maka a watch from the model before him; but to this end he was deſtitute of every other aſſiſtance, than the power of his own native genius. Accordingly, he employed a whole year in inventing and finiſhing the ſeveral inſtruments previouſly neceſſary for executing his purpoſe, and in ſix months from that period, by the ſole force of his own penetrating and perſevering talents, he produced a compleat watch. But his ambition and induſtry did not ſtop here. Beſides applying himſelf to the invention of ſeveral new inſtruments, uſeful to the perfection of his work, he took a journey to Geneva, where he gained conſiderable information in the art. He continued for ſome time the only man in theſe parts who could make a watch; but buſineſs increaſing, he took in and inſtructed ſeveral aſſiſtants, by whoſe aſſiſtance he was enabled to ſupply, from his ſingle ſhop, all the demands of the neighbouring country. Towards the beginning of the preſent century he removed to Locle, where he died in 1741, leaving five ſons, who all of them followed their father's occupation. From theſe the knowledge and practice of the art gradually ſpread itſelf, till it at length became almoſt the univerſal buſineſs of the inhabitants, and the principal cauſe of the populouſneſs of theſe mountains."

From the above extract, the following remarks naturally occur, and which are applicable to the preſent ſtate of America.

1ſt. That it is a diſgraceful thing for the citizens of the United States to ſend 3000 miles to know the time of the day.

2d. That *inſpiration* is not neceſſary to teach men to make watches, and that as the matter, figure and dimenſions of the American *brain* are the ſame as thoſe of the Swiſs, French or Engliſh *brains*, there can be no doubt but watches may be made by American as well as by European artiſts.

3d. That watches may be made and ſold in America, 25 per cent. cheaper than imported watches.

4th. That ſhould the demand for American watches be equal to only 20,000 a year in America, and watches ſell upon an average for only £6 a piece, there will be an annual ſaving of £120,000 to the United States.

5th. It is obvious from the above extract, that manufactures promote population, and the clearing of a country. Hence the advantage of eſtabliſhing them not only on the ſea coaſt, but upon the weſtern waters of the United States. The diſeaſes ſaid to be produced by manufactures in Euprope, are more juſtly chargeable upon the low and unwholeſome diet of the manufacturers.

6th. Great-Britain, while ſhe was our miſtreſs, manufactured (with every thing elſe) all our *opinions and ideas*. She tried to make us believe that an Engliſh moon was larger and brighter than an American moon. It is true, ſhe did not ſucceed in the attempt to impoſe this aſſertion upon us, but ſhe ſucceeded in impoſing falſhoods of a more abſurd nature upon our underſtandings. One (of many) is, that agriculture and commerce ſhould be the only purſuits of the Americans. This hereſy ſuited her intereſts, and we fooliſhly adopted it---hence the load of debt and diſtreſs which now pervade every ſtate in the union. Sweden once imported her carrots and turnips from Holland, and Maryland once imported her wheat from Great-Britain. Neither of theſe facts are more diſhonorable to Sweden and Maryland, than it is for the United States to import their food, drinks, cloathing and furniture from the European countries. We affect to triumph in our having eſcaped Britiſh tyranny, but we ſubmit to Britiſh fetters every time we put on a ſhirt or a coat, or pull a watch out of our pockets, that have been manufactured in Great-Britain.

I ſhall conclude this paper by a remark, that is connected with the ſubject which gave riſe to it. According as we neglect or improve our opportunities of enriching our country by the means that have been recommended, our preſent night of national diſtreſs will end in a *cloudy*, or in a *bright ſtar-light* MORNING.

BERMUDA, Auguſt 9.

We learn from New-Providence, that the Naval-Officer at that place had fitted out an armed veſſel, for the purpoſe of ſeizing all Bermuda veſſels which might be found cruiſing among any of the Caicos Keys; and having diſpatched her to windward, ſhe met with a ſloop belonging to Captain John Albuoy and others, which ſhe took down to Providence; on her arrival there the collector ſeized her, deeming the Naval-Officer's commiſſioning a veſſel illegal, and got her condemned to him at *their Court of Admiralty*. The Naval-Officer has appealed home for the *price*, while the real owners of the ſloop are either obliged to put up with the loſs of their property, or ſend as much caſh home for appealing as the veſſel is worth; and if recovered at home, the property is confiſcated by thoſe *ſharks* before poſſeſſion can be again had.

It is ſaid the courts of law are entirely ſhut up in New-Providence, and that the Chief Juſtice was gone for England to make complaints againſt the inhabitants, for inſults offered him.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 16.

A cauſe of much conſequence was decided in the preſent ſitting of the common pleas. Cart *verſus* Lion. This was an action brought by the endorſee in behalf of the endorſer of a bond, on the ground that it was an implied warranty in default of obligor. The endorſement was in theſe words, "Pleaſe pay the contents to I. Cart, I have received value from him, I. Lion." The counſel for the defendant urged two points of defence. 1ſt. That the plaintiff took the bond as abſolute payment. 2d. That even if he did not, he was not liable on the endorſement, a bond not being negociable. The endorſement was only a mere power to receive, and no implied warranty, but if it were, that the plaintiff ſhould firſt have ſued the obligor, obtained a judgment, and he muſt be proved inſolvent before the endorſer is liable.

The defendant's counſel having eſtabliſhed his firſt ground, the court were clearly of opinion on that point, and agreed, "*Curiam totam*"---the endorſer of a bond is ultimately liable, but the endorſee muſt firſt ſue the original obligor, and he muſt prove inſolvent before the endorſer is liable.

BOSTON, Auguſt 20.

*Of the* NEW CONSTITUTION, *in brief.---But true as brief.*

"From the Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives we may expect ſympathy with the wants and wiſhes of the people: From the Senate, wiſdom, unity of deſign, and a permanant ſyſtem of national happineſs:---From the Executive, ſecrecy, vigour and diſpatch. It unites liberty with ſafety, and promiſes the enjoyment of all the rights of civil ſociety, while it leads us up the ſteep aſcent of national greatneſs."

"*Great bodies move ſlow*"---or it would ſeem, ſays a correſpondent, that Congreſs have had time ſufficient, ſince the ratification by nine ſtates, of framing an act for putting the new government into operation. The delay does not give ſatisfaction to the *Maſters of Congreſs*, THE PEOPLE, who ſcruple not to attribute it to motives, which it is to be hoped do not exiſt.

On the well regulation of its militia depends the proſperity and protection of a commonwealth, "Tradition informs, that about forty years ago, France meditated an invaſion of New-England; but on reading the militia law of Maſſachuſetts declined the attempt." *Dr. Ramſay's Oration.*

Part of the *arms* of Rhode-Iſland, is a *Rope pendant*---If this figure repreſents a *Halter*, the honeſt part of the world muſt confeſs, that the *majority* of that ſtate richly deſerve *ſuch* an *atchievement*. Their motto. *In God we hope*," might have been omitted, unleſs they mean, indeed, that condemned *Rogues* have no other *hope* than in him.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 25.

We hear from Hartland, that in the gale of wind on Tueſday laſt, ſome of the windows of the Eaſt Meeting-houſe were drove in; and a new ſtore belonging to Mr. H. Smith was unroofed and the frame much wrecked; a new dwelling houſe belonging to Mr. Perkins, partly covered, was laid in ruins; an almoſt new barn belonging to Mr. Bills, and full of hay and grain, was torn to pieces and carried off; many ſmaller buildings were damaged; a great multiplicity of trees, that have ſtood for ages unhurt, were torn up by the roots.

We have no particulars from any other town, but learn generally, that the corn, fences and trees, greatly ſuffered.

MIDDLETOWN, *Auguſt* 25.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the brig Friendſhip, Charles Magill, in 30 days from Martinico. Capt. Magill was in ſoundings 13 days, during which he ſaw the ſun but three times.---He was back of Long-Iſland in the ſtorm on Tueſday laſt, had his ſails torn to pieces and chiefly blown away; and had not the wind providentially ſhifted about two o'clock P. M. he muſt inevitably have gone on ſhore. Capt. Magill ſaw and ſpoke with ſeven ſail of veſſels on Monday and Tueſday before the ſtorm.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Auguſt 26.

Tueſday laſt we had the ſevereſt ſtorm of wind and rain that had been remembered for twenty years at this ſeaſon of the year. It had been cloudy and rained by ſpells for three days before, the wind ſhifting ſeveral times in that period. But on Tueſday morning it rained moderately with a light wind from the ſouth-eaſt, which about 11 o'clock ſhifted to the north-eaſt, ſomewhat increaſed. At 12 got about north, ſtill blowing harder, and kept ſhifting weſterly and increaſing till one o'clock, when for an hour it ſeemed to be fixed at weſt, and blew with ſuch violence, that the largeſt oaks in the woods could not withſtand its fury---at which, time it rained ſo violently, that the creeks in this neighbourhood, as well as thoſe twenty miles diſtance, were raiſed to ſuch a degree as to take away bridges; and others, being very ſtrong, the water ran over the top, and floated away the plank with which they were covered. Great numbers of fruit trees were torn up by the roots, and fences laid to the ground. Every field of corn, wherever the ſtorm had reached, was levelled to the ground. We are happy, however, to find moſt of the corn fields have ſo recovered, as to make the proſpect near as flattering as before the ſtorm.

From the great quantities of wood which is floating on the river near this place, we have reaſon to apprehend there has been more damage done to the northward of us than near this town. A great plenty of apples, pumkins and ſquaſhes have been ſeen driving down the river.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 22.

The Ruſſians have not as yet acted in the war---It is ſaid, the army is in great diſtreſs, and the troops are mutinous for want of pay and proviſions---And it is confidently reported, that the Empreſs is ſo heartily tired of the war, for want of the proper neceſſaries to carry it on, that a negociation is now on foot for France to become the mediator for putting an end to it.

In France the commotions ſtill ſubſiſt, but appear approximating to reconciliation in the eſtabliſhment of a States General in the government; in which the *kingdom* will be repreſented.

In England they are ſtill buſy in the trial of Haſtings in the High Court of Parliament---and at Liverpool, their papers are continually declaiming againſt the "*barbarous project*" on foot to aboliſh the *Slave Trade.*

*Auguſt* 28. On Sunday laſt ſailed from this port the Briton, a French ſhip of 1025 tons burthen, which put in here in diſtreſs ſome time ſince, from Hiſpaniola, bound to old France, with a Weſt-India cargo, conſiſting chiefly of ſugars, cotton and indigo, to the value of upwards of 80,000l. ſterling. In the late gale, having dropped down and moored in the North-river, ſhe parted one of her cables near the ſtock, which, after great trouble and expence of divers, &c. they have been obliged to abandon, buried in the mud at ſeven fathom water.

"The politics of Europe are in a moſt ſingular ſtate of fluctuation. A little while ago the Empreſs of Ruſſia concluded a treaty with France. The court of Sweden looked upon this circumſtance with great jealouſy; and have, in conſequence, at length ſeparated from France. The union which has ſubſiſted ſo many years between Sweden and France, is now entirely broken off. The king of Sweden offered his alliance to our court; but it was not accepted. He has therefore armed, he has fitted out his fleet. And Denmark has, in conſequence, done the ſame. It is a doubt, whether Ruſſia will think it prudent to ſend her fleet out of the Baltick, while two ſuch fleets are in that ſea." [*London paper.*]

*Extract of a letter from Paris, June* 19.

"M. l'Abbe Vella, a very learned profeſſor of the Oriental languages in Sicily, has announced that he ſaw at Girgenti a volume of cotton paper, written in the Weſtern Mooriſh character, that contains a tranſlation into Arabic of ſeventeen books of that part of Livy's hiſtory which is wanting. It goes from the 60th to the 77th. This laſt is not complete, and there are ſome chaſms in the others, occaſioned by being in ſome places worm eaten. The 60th begins at the epoch, when the Conſul Aurelius ſubdued the rebels of Sardinia after a very conſiderable ſlaughter, and went afterwards into Corſica to puniſh thoſe who had bidden defiance to him. The 61ſt book opens with the foundation of Aix en Provence by the Pro Conſul L. Sextius, from whom that city took the name of Aquæ Sextiæ. The Abbe has already tranſlated ſome of this valuable work, and promiſes to preſent the Republic of Letters with an edition of it in the Arabian language on one ſide, and the Latin or Italian on the other."

By accounts from Copenhagen, dated May 2, we are informed, that Capt. Paul Jones had embarked at Elſineur, on board a ſhip for Peterſburgh, he being engaged in the Marine ſervice of that power. The Imperial Miniſter at Copenhagen has agreed with him for the purpoſe, and furniſhed him in the name of the Empreſs with 1000 ducats, for the expences of his voyage.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Auguſt 26.

The great fall of rain on Monday and Tueſday laſt occaſioned the river Rariton to overflow its banks; in conſequence of which the low lands adjacent were covered with water, and great damage done to buckwheat, hay, &c. On Wedneſday morning, between one and two o'clock, the water roſe to ſuch a height in this city, as to fill moſt of the cellars in Water-ſtreet, and the ſtore-houſes on the docks. The damage ſuſtained muſt be very conſiderable, eſpecially in the articles of ſalt, lime, lumber, &c.

TRENTON, Auguſt 26.

The rain and wind on Monday and Tueſday week have been very injurious to the Indian corn, &c. It alſo occaſioned ſo ſudden an inundation, that we fear we ſhall have diſtreſſing accounts from ſome parts of the country.

The Hon. the Legiſlature of this ſtate convenes here to morrow, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 3.

A friend to cool reaſon and public good has favored us with ſome remarks on the preſent poſture of affairs in the honorable Congreſs --Certainly, he obſerves, the ſeſſions of ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, Pennſylvania, Jerſey, &c. rendered it deſirable that the ordinance for arranging and putting into motion the new government ſhould be paſſed and promulgated. The late unquiet ſituation of Maſſachuſetts, and the countenance given to the inſurgents by Rhode-Iſland, ſeems to render this procraſtination an object of juſt uneaſineſs and apprehenſion at the eaſtward---The Indian diſturbances in the weſtern parts of Georgia muſt make this delay very dangerous to that ſtate and South-Carolina. One of the moſt immediate and moſt deſirable effects of the new government, was to put us on a footing ſufficiently reſpectable to induce Great-Britain to withdraw her intruding troops from our weſtern poſts. She will be encouraged in this conduct, rather than deterred by what has happened on this occaſion. Connecticut, New-Hampſhire, New-Jerſey, Delaware, South-Carolina and Georgia are juſtly expecting a participation of the great impoſts of Maſſachuſetts, New-York, Pennſylvania and Virginia. But if time is permitted to fly away after this manner, the year 1789 will yield them no more than 1787 and 1788. But whence ariſes this delay? Is it to convene the new government in a place where the archives of Congreſs may be burned or taken by a ſingle ſhip of war, by which means our affairs muſt be thrown into irretrievable confuſion, or the ſecrets of our public councils and our allies be laid open to an enemy? This is not an unimportant matter. The city of New-York is not tenable without a large fleet. We ſee their own government has determined to remove its treaſury and public papers from it, and it is ſaid the fort is to be ſold as not defenſible in the preſent ſituation of our affairs without great hazard to the city. Shall, then, vouchers of all our unſettled public accounts, and the fœderal treaſury, be placed in ſo hazardous a ſituation? The judicious citizens of the United States, it is ſaid, with all due reſpect and deference, cannot approve the poſition as a ſafe one. But is it probable the people of South-Carolina will be ſatisfied to ſend their delegates 900 miles, or thoſe of Georgia 1000, when they find the Maſſachuſetts delegates will only come 250 miles, and thoſe of New Hampſhire little more than 300. Is it prudent or generous to put ſuch an hardſhip upon them?---Nor is New-York the centre of population of the United States. The people on the ſouth of that ſtate are more than double the people on the north, ſo that an undue inconvenience is impoſed upon two thirds, to give an accommodation to the remaining third, which they are too juſt and generous to deſire.

A correſpondent deplores the peculiar diſtreſs of the United States of America, from the declining ſtate of commerce----the failure of the funds of the United States, and of each of the ſingle ſtates----the Anti-fœderaliſm of North-Carolina---and above all from the *New-Yorkiſm* of the preſent Congreſs, which deprives us, by its delays, of the only remedy that exiſts for all the other evils which have been mentioned. The partiality diſcovered for to the great injury of the union, which requires a central ſituation, ſuggeſts a moſt alarming hint of the future views of the Eaſtern ſtates. It is high time for Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia to take care of themſelves.

A correſpondent remarks, that if the new government ſhould be ſummoned to aſſemble in a *northern* ſituation, remote from the centre of population, it muſt create a very alarming effect on the minds of the ſouthern citizens of the United States; for whenever there is *a call of both Houſes of Legiſlature*, on important queſtions, the northern ſtates, being in the vicinity, and their members having but a ſmall diſtance to travel, will be enabled to appear with all their force, and *out-vote* their opponents, ſome of whom will have to come upwards of a thouſand miles, through bad roads.

Since the publication of the Journals of Congreſs reſpecting the queſtion on the *place* where the Fœderal Government ſhould aſſemble, a correſpondent has favoured us with the reſpective pretenſions of thoſe places which have been in nomination, according as they regard centrality and population.

New-York has 17 repreſentatives to be ſent from the northward, which, multiplied by 40,000, (being the number of inhabitants for each repreſentative, as ſettled by the Convention) makes 68,0000 inhabitants.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42 repreſentatives from the ſouthward, at the ſame rate, makes | - - - - | 1,680,000 |
| Philadelphia, 27 on one ſide, makes | | 1,080,000 |
| 30 on the other ſide | - | 1,200,000 |
| Baltimore, 23 on one ſide, makes | | 920,000 |
| 36 on the other | - - | 1,440,000 |

So that, by this ſcale, New-York has the worſt pretenſions to centrality and population, and is proportionally much further removed from the centrality of local ſituation. The centre of the population of the Union evidently falls in ſome part of Pennſylvania---why then are meaſures neceſſary to the exiſtence of the Union delayed, to carry the Government from this central poſition?

Theſe are characteriſtic evidences of difference of pretenſions, which require no refinement of policy to diſcover, and which the people at large throughout the Union can determine, as well as the great council of the nation.

*Bucks County, State of Pennſylvania, Auguſt* 25, 1788.

THE ratification of the Fœderal Conſtitution and its expected operation forming a new æra in the American world, and giving cauſe of hope to ſome and fear to others, it has been thought proper that the freemen of the ſtate, or delegates choſen by them, ſhould meet together and deliberate on the ſubject. Accordingly it has been propoſed, that a meeting of deputies from the different counties be held at Harriſburg the third day of September next. A circular letter, bearing the above propoſition, was ſent to this county, and in purſuance thereof there met this day at Piper's Tavern, in Bedminſter townſhip, the following gentlemen from the townſhips annexed to their names reſpectively:

*Newtown*, James Hanna, Eſquire.

*Warwick*, John Crawford, Hugh Ramſey, Captain William Walker, Benjamin Snodgraſs, Samuel Flack.

*New-Britain*, James Snodgrass, Thomas Stewart, David Thomas.

*Bedminster*, Jacob Utt, Alexander Hughes, George Piper, Daniel Soliday.

*Haycock*, Captain Manus Yost, John Keller.

*Rockhill*, Samuel Smith, Esquire.

*Millford*, Henry Blilaz, Henry Hoover.

*Springfield*, Colonel John Smith, Charles Fleming.

*Durham*, Richard Backhouse, Esquire.

*Tinicum*, John Thompson, Jacob Weaver, George Bennet.

*Nockamixon*, Samuel Willson, George Vogle.

*Richland*, Benjamin Seagle.

*Plumstead*, Thomas Wright, Thomas Gibson, James Ruckman, Major John Shaw, James Farres, Thomas Henry, Moses Kelly, Henry Geddis.

*Warrington*, Rev. Nathaniel Erwin, Capt. William Walker.

*Buckingham*, Captain Samuel Smith.

*Solesbury*, Henry Seabring.

*Hilltown*, Joseph Grier.

Samuel Smith, Esquire, chosen Chairman, and James Hanna, Esquire, Secretary. After some time spent in discussing the business of the meeting, Resolved, that the Rev. Nathaniel Erwin, Richard Backhouse, Samuel Smith, John Crawford, and James Hanna, Esquires, be a committee to draw up resolves expressive of the sense of this meeting on the subject before them.

In a short time thereafter the following were presented by the gentlemen appointed, and unanimously approved.

Resolved 1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the plan of government for the United States, formed by the general convention, having been adopted by seven of the states, ought, in conformity to the resolves of said convention, to come into operation, and have force until altered in a constitutional way.

2. That as we mean to act the part of peaceable citizens ourselves, so we will support the said plan of government and those who act under it against all illegal violence.

3. That the said plan of government will admit of very considerable amendments, which ought to be made in the mode pointed out in the constitution itself.

4. That as few governments once established have ever been altered in favor of liberty without confusion and bloodshed, the requisite amendments in said constitution ought to be attempted as soon as possible.

5. That we will use our utmost endeavours in a pacific way to procure such alterations in the fœderal constitution as may be necessary to secure the rights and liberties of ourselves and posterity.

6. That we approve of a state meeting being held at Harrisburg the third day of September next, on the subject of the above resolves.

7. That four persons ought to be delegated from this county to attend said meeting, and join with the deputies from other counties who may meet with them (in recommendation to the citizens of this state) of a suitable set of men to represent them in the new Congress, and generally to acquiesce and assist in the promotion of such plan or plans as may be designed by the said state conferrees for the purpose of obtaining the necessary amendments of said constitution, as far as is consistent with our views, expressed in the foregoing resolves.

Agreeably to the resolve last past, the Rev. Nathaniel Erwin, Richard Backhouse, John Crawford, and James Hanna, Esquires, or any two of them, were appointed to represent us in said conference to be held at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That James Hanna, Esq; be requested to hand the foregoing proceedings to the press for publication.

SAMUEL SMITH, Chairman.

A Correspondent has furnished us with the following curious paragraph, extracted from a letter which was forwarded to three gentlemen in a respectable township, by a very active promoter of *The Antifederal Conclave* intended to meet this day (3d September) at Harrisburg----

"If you should *apprehend* the people *will not* call a town meeting for the purpose, that you will, *as we intend here*, write or call on *a few* of the most *respectable* people of your township to attend at *this general* meeting, as they *intend* to do at Philadelphia, *if they cannot accomplish their purpose* the other way."----

Thus we see that these kind gentlemen, knowing *the people at large* are opposed to their scheme, intend that "*a few* respectable" *well-born* people shall carry it on for them.------Our Correspondent observes further, that it appears this "*general* meeting" is to be made up of "*a few*" particular persons. The circular letter, which was enclosed in the above-mentioned, plainly talks of "*a civil war*," and proposes that the eight federal representatives for Pennsylvania shall be put in nomination by *the Conclave* of "*the respectable few*" at Harrisburg.------These obliging Volunteers, we presume, mean to save all the trouble of *free elections* in future;--- -for it seems, if the people do not come into their scheme, they intend to accomplish their purpose in another way.

It is the opinion of well-informed persons in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, that there is ten times the quantity of flax put in this year that was ever known, and it is very fine and abundant, from the favorable season. The year 1789 will be the æra of establishment to the linen manufacture. The greatest enquiries have been made of late for weavers of linen, who are well employed; and as wood has been 10*s* 6 to 12*s* per cord for months past, beef of a very good quality 4*d*. coal 16 to 18*d*. butter 6 to 10*d*. hay 30 to 40*s* per ton, and house-rent low, the manufacturer, at the present good wages, must succeed.

We hear a new road is in contemplation from the banks of the Susquehanna, to run between the west branch of that river and Juniata, to the waters of the Allegeny, and since the roads from Pocona point to *the North Portage*, between Delaware and Susquehanna, and from Mount Ararat to Tioga mouth, (being about 130 miles) are now compleated within a dozen miles, in part of a season, there can be no doubt of the facility of these extensively useful improvements. The Moravians and many other respectable Germans, and others, are now cutting a new road of about 50 miles, through the Beech woods, on the waters of the Lehigh, and Tobiana, to Wyoming, in the lower parts of Northampton and Luzerne.

We learn that the Indians at Niagara are so jealous and troublesome, that it renders the situation of the settlers there extremely uncomfortable and dangerous. Grain is plenty, but there is no market, for want of any tolerable cheap way of getting it down to a sea-port.

We hear that the principal design of the proposed Anti-fœderal conference at Harrisburgh is, to oppose direct taxation by the new Government, and thereby to preserve the present funding system of Pennsylvania.

Friday, the 22d. ult. arrived at Boston the squadron of the naval armies of his Most Christian Majesty, under the command of the Right Honorable the Marquis de Senneville. The squadron sailed from Cape Francois the 2d of August, consists of 7 sail, viz. the Superbe, of 80 guns (the Admiral ship) l'Achilles, of 74 guns, commanded by the Chevalier Macarty de Martegue, four frigates, from 32 to 36 guns, and one 20 gun ship.

Their allies, the citizens of Boston, bid the officers and crews of the above fleet a hearty welcome to the American shores. Experiencing, as they very often have, the civil, polite and gentleman-like deportment of the officers, and the good order of the seamen of the squadrons which have hitherto visited them, and being still actuated by that friendship which has so long subsisted between the subjects and citizens of the two nations---they cannot but anticipate on this opportunity such interchanges of good offices, as must, while it will strengthen that friendship and good understanding, and thereby give pleasure to both parties, evince to the commander of the squadron, that his partiality for our port was not ill-founded.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation, commanding that all hostilities on the part of that state do cease against the Creek Indians; and forbidding all persons to interrupt or otherwise injure them on their way to, attending on, and returning from the treaty to be holden with them this month, &c.

## A C A R D.

A Market-Man, near the city of Philadelphia, presents his compliments to the Honorable Assembly of Pennsylvania, and desires to know, whether, considering how much the value of farms and of all kinds of Market-truck have fallen since the passing of the funding law, there should not be a proportionable reduction of the taxes imposed by that oppressive law. He wishes to know further, considering how high the salaries of most of our officers of government are, and how great a proportion of the public creditors are *purchasers*, and not original holders of certificates, whether the depreciation of the money is upon the whole a real evil, especially as it has now happily gone out of circulation.

*To all the* thinking *Men in the United States.*

GREAT complaints have been made of the depopulation of our country by emigrations to Kentucke. The *low price* and *excellent quality* of the lands on the western waters is the sole cause of this evil. The *low price* of the produce is the sole cause of the low price of these lands, for the value of lands in all countries is in a ratio compounded of the quantity of produce obtained from them, and of the price this produce bears at the place where it is raised. Indian corn sells for 9*d* per bushel in Kentucke. The land which bears 50 bushels of it per acre is worth therefore 12*s*6 per acre, and this, weare told, is the average price of the best corn lands in that settlement. By opening a passage to the Atlantic thro' the Missisippi, a demand will be created for the produce of the settlements on the Ohio; and as the quantity of produce obtained from these lands will be in proportion to their fertility, the price of the lands will be considerably higher than the price of lands in the old and settled states. The effects of this will be, not only to check emigration to Kentucke, but probably to promote migration from Kentucke back again to the old states, where the lands being less productive, and the price of grain probably less than in Kentucke, lands will be had at a less price than in that new country. Nature, necessity, justice, policy, and (it *now* appears) *interest* and self-preservation, all call upon the United States to open the navigation of the Missisippi. It is narrow and mistaken policy to attempt to prevent the depopulation of the old states in any other way. Universal justice is universal interest, and truth in government, as well as in other things, is generally the result of the *rejection* of our *first* thoughts.

Every family that settles at Kentucke, in its present state of separation from the Atlantic, is lost to the union. While the citizens of that country, they have no market for their produce, they can pay no part of our national debt, or of the expences of our government; and while they are without commerce, they will never draw with the old states in a constitution or in a legislation. I repeat again, that nature, necessity, justice, policy, interest and self-preservation, all proclaim in our ears to open the navigation of the Missisippi.

NUMA.

*‡* The Society for the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will meet this Evening (Wednesday 3d Sept.) at John Todd's school house, at *seven o'clock* precisely.

## To the *Electors* of the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

I THANK you very sincerely for your votes at the last election, and again solicit the same favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, *Gentlemen*,

*Your much obliged and very humble servant*,

August 20. WILLIAM POLLARD.

Newtown, August 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 9th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House in Newtown, a certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Northampton township, containing 221 acres and three quarters of excellent land, whereon are a good stone dwelling house, barn, stables and other necessary out-buildings, with an excellent orchard, and a considerable quantity of good meadow; also a lot of about 13 acres, nearly adjacent to the above, and of equal if not superior quality; the whole taken in execution as late the property of John Plumley, deceased, and to be sold, by

‖ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

*Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept.* 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public sale will commence, on Wednesday, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee-house*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the Town and Out-lots and Small Farms within the reserved tract opposite Pittsburg, agreeably to the plan of the same.

The purchase money will be receivable in gold or silver, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, or certificates upon which interest is by law made payable at the state treasury; and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of said lots may be seen at the Coffee-house aforesaid, and also at the house of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittsburg.

## TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewise 7 acres of swamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-house and kitchen, and several out-houses, a barn and stables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or grass; 180 acres of cleared land, the rest timber, with a run of water all along one side of said plantation, lying in the township of Manington, Salem county, West-Jersey.

Also another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the same more or less, with a good dwelling-house, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the rest timber; lying in the aforesaid county, and to be sold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

August 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The subscriber has three negroes to dispose of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

RAN out of the yard from Norton's mustard mill, next to the factory, at the corner of Ninth and Market-streets, on the thirty-first day of August last, a good bay MARE, about fourteen and a half hands high, a star in her forehead, one hind foot white, long mane, switch tail, natural trotter, in fine order, and shod all round. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the above mill, shall receive TWO DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, by JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, 18th August, 1788.

*Just Published, and to be Sold by*

## PETER STEWART,

West side of *Second-street*, nine doors above *Chestnut street*,

(Price *Four Shillings*, with good allowance to booksellers and others, who buy to sell again,)

### *The Gospel-Mystery of Sanctification,*

Opened in sundry practical DIRECTIONS: Suited especially to the CASE of those who labour under the GUILT and POWER of INDWELLING SIN.----To which is added,

### *A SERMON on JUSTIFICATION,*

By Mr. Walter Marshall, late Preacher of the Gospel.

Mr. *Harvey*'s recommendation in *Theron & Aspasia*, v. iii. p. 336.

"IT is with great pleasure, and without any diffidence, that I refer my readers to Mr. Marshall's treatise on Sanctification. Which I shall not recommend in the style of a critic, nor like a person of taste, but with all the simplicity of the weakest christian; I mean, from *my own experience*. It has been made one of the most useful books to my own heart. I scarce ever fail to receive spiritual consolation and strength from the perusal of it; and was I to be banished into some desolate island, possessed only of two books besides by Bible, this should be one of the two, perhaps the first that I would chuse.

"Should any person, hitherto a stranger to the work, purchase it on this recommendation, I must desire to suggest one caution,---That he be not surprised, if, in the beginning, he meets with something new, and quite out of the common road; or, if surprised, that he would not be offended, but calmly and attentively proceed.---He will find the author's design opening itself by degrees. He will discern more and more the propriety of his method. And what might, at the first view, appear like a stumbling-block, will prove to be a fair and ample avenue---to the palace of truth---to the temple of holiness---and to the bowers of happiness."

## *POEMS,*

By Robert Burns, the celebrated Ayrshire ploughman.

(Price only *Six Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered.)

## GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES;

Or an easy introduction to Dr. *Lowth*'s English Grammar. By John Ash, L. L. D.----To this edition is now added,---An Essay on Punctuation.----(Price *Two Shillings*.)

## SEVEN SERMONS,

On different important *subjects*. By Robert Russel, at Wardhurst, in Sussex.----(Price only *Eighteen-pence*.)

*He has also for Sale*,---Erskin's whole works; Edwards on the Affections; Conductor Generalis, or the office, duty and authority of Justice of the Peace; Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; Psalm-Books; Schoolmasters Assistant; Spelling-Books; Primers, &c. Also, Slates and Pencils, Black Lead Pencils, Writing-Paper, Ink-Powder, Wafers, &c.

## FORGE-MEN,

GOOD Workmen, may find employ at the Atsion Iron-works, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, where, if sober and industrious, they will be well accommodated and well paid. Apply to Joseph Saltar, manager at said works, or to HENRY DRINKER, merchant in Philadelphia. †

Montgomery county, August 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 9th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage, plantation or tract of 30 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Abington township, bounded by lands of Jonathan Loosely, John Thompson, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Gurgle, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 10th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage, plantation or tract of 64 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Upper Dublin township, bounded by lands of Garret Clemmens and John Shays. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Charles Timmanus, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, September 1, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 13th of this instant, September, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two certain tracts or pieces of land, the first containing 11 acres, now in the tenure of Walter Newman, the second containing 14 acres, now in possession of Peter Newman, situate in the township of Norriton; bounded by lands of John Conrad and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Newman, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

## EIGHT DOLLARS, Reward.

VIOLENTLY eloped from the custody of the subscriber, Constable of the township of Chester, a certain Daniel Peacock, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, down look, waddling gait, ungraceful carriage, clumsey built, a remarkable large mop of bushy sandy coloured hair, that hangs very conspicuously down his shoulders. As to his cloaths it is needless to describe them, as possibly he may change them. Whoever takes up said runaway and delivers him into my custody, or secures him in any gaol within 40 miles of this place, shall have the above reward, paid by

† DANIEL HERRITAGE, Constable.

Moores-town, August 26, 1788.

Eighth Month, 30th, 1788.

## TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Concord township, Chester county, on the night of the 28th instant, a Dutch servant boy, named JOHANNES JACOB FREDERICKSON, about 18 years old, near 5 feet high, speaks broken English, is very talkative, chews tobacco, is fond of begging it, had on, when he went away, a walnut coloured linsey coatee, cloth jacket without sleeves, Russia sheeting shirt and trowsers, the latter somewhat patched, new shoes with strings in them, small round hat bound round the edge, but wore ragged. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ DANIEL TRIMBLE.

August 22, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 9 years old, about 15 hands high; the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. † CONRAD GOODMAN.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, some time in April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about five years old, paces and trots, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

## ROBERT LESLIE,

*Clock* and *Watch-maker*,

At the North-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

MAKES and repairs all kinds of Time-pieces, musical, chiming, quarter, and chamber Clocks, on an improved plan, entirely new, which prevents the different changes of weather from affecting the swing of the pendulum, and thereby prevents any variation which can arise from that cause, and annexes the said improvement to any old clock or time-piece; he repairs, with the greatest accuracy, all kinds of uncommon watches, and those made upon new constructions, and has also made some improvements upon watches, which he hopes will be thought of great utility, by every person acquainted with their principles.

N. B. Any person wishing to have moveable Dial-work, to serve any particular purpose, or pieces of fancy, may have them made either with new Clocks or time-pieces, or annexed to those already made; and any gentleman wanting small machines or Models, either for trying philosophical or mechanical experiments, may have them executed according to their particular direction, by applying to said LESLIE.

*** An apprentice wanted.

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Philadelphia, August 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Boyer's tavern, near the premises, a certain plantation, situate in Limerick township, and Montgomery county, about 30 miles from Philadelphia; containing 220 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, with a large two story stone messuage and other valuable improvements thereon; bounded by lands of John Fry, Conrad Boyer, John Keeler and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Reigner, deceased, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

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Philadelphia, August 25, 1788.

### *To be Sold by public Vendue,*

On the 30th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house in this city, *(if not Sold before by Private Sale)*

ALL that capital Messuage or Manor House, erected by the Honorable William Penn, Esq; first Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, and wherein he resided; together with the Plantation and Tract of Land thereto belonging, situate on the river Delaware, 9 miles below the Falls, 5 miles above Bristol, and 25 miles from this city, in Bucks county; containing 300 acres (being the reserved and most valuable part of the manor of Pennsbury): The land is of a prime and excellent quality, as good for grass and grain as any in Pennsylvania, and hath not above an half an acre broken land in the whole tract, is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and well situated for fishing and fowling.---Possession of the premises will be given on the 25th of March next.

### *And also to be Sold by public Vendue,*

On *Thursday*, the 18th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Abel, an Easton, the old accustomed Ferry-House, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Greenwich township, in Sussex county, in the state of New-Jersey, opposite to Easton; containing 105 acres, together with the exclusive right of keeping a ferry for ever from the said land across the river Delaware, secured by a patent granted in the year 1739. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

The terms of payment of the purchase money will be made known at the places of sale. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above premises at private sale, may treat with

PETER MILLER.

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NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT GIBSON, jun. deceased, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, within three months from this date, for settlement; likewise all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE BRITTAIN, Administrator.

All persons indebted to said Britain by private contract, are requested to make payment within six weeks from this date, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

August 25, 1788. †

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Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain large tract of land, situate on the main branch of Legheighwexen, known by the name of the orchard tract, bounded on the east by the Proprietaries and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the south by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geest, and by vacant land, on the west by vacant and by land lately surveyed for James Wilson and Robert Hooper, Esquires, and on the north by vacant land and by land now or lately of Jacob Shoemaker, containing 8373 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Jonas Seely, deceased, and to be sold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

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Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain messuage, grist mill, saw-mill and tract of land, situate in Upper Smithfield township, bounded by land of Morgan Ducke, Joseph Sulle and others, containing 100 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Bezaleel Seely, and to be sold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

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*State of New-Jersey, Cumberland county, August* 11, 1788.

WAS taken up and committed to the gaol of this county on the 7th inst. a Negroe man, supposed to be a slave, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and from appearance between 20 and 25 years of age; he is a well made likely fellow, and can speak no English; said negroe landed on the beach, somewhere not far above Egg-island, and is supposed from his dialect to have left some Spanish vessel passing up or down the Delaware. Any person owning said negroe, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, within six weeks from the date hereof. Should no claim be made within that time he will be discharged from imprisonment.

¶ JOS. BUCK, Sheriff.

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## FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Dock-street, near the corner of Second-street, an indented servant boy, named ISRAEL TALLMAN, by profession a chimney-sweeper; dark complexion, his father a whiteman, his mother an Indian---slender made, strait black hair, and hollow eyes, 16 years old; had on when he went away, a short blue sailor jacket, with black buttons, striped linen trowsers, old white shirt, old round hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1788. §

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NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the "*Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on the 30th day of September next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael. BENJAMIN MOORE, *Secretary*.

*New-York, August* 6, 1788.

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WHEREAS an alias Supœna has issued, directed to me, the Sheriff of Dauphin county, from the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a certain bill presented to the same court by *Joseph Wright*, against *Catharine Wright*, the wife of said Joseph, for a divorce, upon a suggestion of adultery and other misbehaviour; by which said Supœna I was commanded to summon the said Catharine Wright to appear before the Justices of said Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to answer the premises.

These are therefore to notify the said Wright, to be and appear at the return of the said writ, to answer as aforesaid. † 5 w.

August 18, 1788. ANTHONY KELKER, Sheriff.

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## FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lower Salford township, Montgomery county, on the 11th instant, an apprentice, named JAMES M'COLLISTER, bound to learn the shoemakers trade, about 22 years of age, country born, of an Irish descent, but brought up amongst the Germans, and speaks broken English, a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair, much pitted with the small pox, and when walking sticks out his breast and walks very straight; had on when he went away, a felt hat hat almost new, a red cloth coat with jappaned buttons, snuff coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, pale blue woollen stockings, and old shoes, with steel plated buckles. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM TENNIS.

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## TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of July, from the subscriber, living in Haycock township, Bucks county, a German, named John Mayer, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, well made, of a good countenance, dark complexion, black eyes, with short black hair, speaks broken English, but the German perfect; had on and took with him, a midling large fine hat, bound with velvet, a nankeen coat, with fashionable buttons, buff coloured breeches and jacket, two new shirts of home made linen, a pair of cotton and a pair of thread stockings, a pair of blue and white striped trowsers, a pair of silver plated buckles, and a pair of good boots; he also took a brown horse, 14 hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, carries his head and tail well, one white foot, a large belly, and has a brand, but scarce to be seen; he also took a half worn saddle, and kirb bridle with new reins, and a pair of saddle bags. Said Mayer is a miller by trade, which he understands perfectly, is a resolute fellow and may probably change is name, he went to Philadelphia to sell rye flour. Whoever takes up said man and horse, and brings them to the subscriber, or secures them so as he may get them again, shall have Eight Pounds reward for the man, and Forty Shillings for the Horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

† PHILIP NEISS.

---

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glasgow, by, and for sale at

## John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

*A large and general assortment of*

## *MERCHANDIZE*,

consisting of

IRISH Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fustians,
Thread and Cotton Hose,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Moreens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4½ and 4 lb. Pins,
Russia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 0 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduasoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons,
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and spotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glasses, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all sizes, Russia Hogs Bristles, 7 by 9 Window Glass, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spanish brown, Prussian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Bristol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

---

## *Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.*

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

## JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

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## *To be Exchanged.*

### LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

---

## POST-OFFICE,

*Philadelphia, July* 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Post is now established between this city and Pittsburg, by the rout of Lancaster, York-town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greensberry.

The times of his arrival and setting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tuesday, the fifth of next month, and set out on the next day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock and continue so to do *every other week*, until the first of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

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## Roman History.

*Philadelphia, June* 12, 1788.

## *PROPOSALS*

*For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,*

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

*By EDWARD GIBBON, Esquire.*

The first part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the west, in three quarto or six octavo volumes, has been some years in the possession of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums bestowed upon it, sufficiently speak the very high degree of estimation in which it is deservedly held, and the earnest desire of the public to possess the Continuation. This Continuation is now published in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern history of the world.

*It is proposed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.*

I. IT is computed the whole will be comprised in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spanish Milled Dollars* for each volume, handsomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume first will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the course of the work.

II. Subscribers to pay *One Dollar* each at subscription, to enable the publisher to go forward with the undertaking, for which they are to have a receipt and obligation from the publisher to repay the money, if a sufficient number of subscribers do not offer for the work to go on.

III. The volumes are to be delivered in the order in which they are published, bound so as to match the preceding volumes. Subscribers to pay *Two Dollars* on the delivery of each volume, except the last, for which only *One Dollar* will be paid.

IV. To accommodate such as may be already provided with the former part of the work, (printed in London in three quarto volumes, and in London and Dublin in six octavo volumes) a subscription is also open for the four last volumes, (being the Continuation) to complete sets, at *Two French Crowns* per volume; the price of the first volume to be paid on subscribing, and the price of the second at the delivery of the first, &c.

V. Subscribers for twelve copies shall have the thirteenth *gratis*, and booksellers the usual allowance.

*** Those who wish to encourage this undertaking will please to forward their subscriptions, as expeditiously as possible, to THOMAS DOBSON, the publisher, at the STONE HOUSE, in Second-street, Philadelphia, that the number of copies to be struck off may be ascertained, as the work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number are subscribed for. 6w.

---

## George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, for their past favors, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his conduct heretofore has given entire satisfaction to all those who have favored him with their custom; as the best recommendation, he is determined to persevere in assiduity, punctuality, and strict attention to the interest of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north side of *Market-street*, three doors above *Second-street*, opposite the *Court-house*, where he continues to---

### *Buy, Sell and Exchange*

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other state in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

### *Furnishes Certificates and State Money*

For the Land-Office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

### *Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,*

Provided the security is satisfactory.

### *Every Kind of transferable Property,*

Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable Commissions.

---

## TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

---

## *Good* Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

*Daniel Byrnes & Sons* Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

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## *Muhlenberg* and *Lawerswyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

*Loaf, Lump* and *Muscovado* SUGARS;

Also Sugar-house MELASSES.

---

## *KUCHER*,

*And the Executor of* DAVID SCHAFFER, jun.

Have for SALE, at the *New Sugar House*, in Moravian-alley, and at their *Store*, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next door to Mr. Thomas Morris,

LOAF Sugar,
Lump ditto,
Muscovado ditto,
Sugar-house Melasses.

N. B. The Executor of D. Schaffer, jun. is John Fromberger, in Second-street, near Christ-church.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3041.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1788.

## To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

*Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.*

JAMES ASH.

## To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

*Your most obedient humble servant,*

WILLIAM WILL.

## To the *Electors* of the City and County

of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you very sincerely for your votes at the last election, and again solicit the same favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, *Gentlemen*,

*Your much obliged and very humble servant,*

August 20. WILLIAM POLLARD.

*Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.*

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public sale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee house*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reserved tract opposite Pittsburg, agreeably to the plan of the same.

The purchase money will be receivable in gold or silver, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, or certificates upon which interest is by law made payable at the state treasury; and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of said lots may be seen at the Coffee-house aforesaid, and also at the house of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittsburg.

## TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewise 7 acres of swamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-house and kitchen, and several out-houses, a barn and stables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or grass; 180 acres of cleared land, the rest timber, with a run of water all along one side of said plantation, lying in the township of Manington, Salem county, West-Jersey.

Also another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the same more or less, with a good dwelling-house, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the rest timber; lying in the aforesaid county, and to be sold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

August 20 1788 3 m

N. B. The subscriber has three negroes to dispose of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

Montgomery county, August 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 10th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage, plantation or tract of 64 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Upper Dublin township, bounded by lands of Garret Clemmens and John Shays. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Charles Timmanus, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, September 1, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 13th of this instant, September, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two certain tracts or pieces of land, the first containing 11 acres, now in the tenure of Walter Newman, the second containing 14 acres, now in possession of Peter Newman, situate in the township of Norriton; bounded by lands of John Conrad and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Newman, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Eighth Month, 30th, 1788.

## TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Concord township, Chester county, on the night of the 28th instant, a Dutch servant boy, named JOHANNES JACOB FREDERICKSON, about 18 years old, near 5 feet high, speaks broken English, is very talkative, chews tobacco, is fond of begging it, had on, when he went away, a walnut coloured linsey coatee, cloth jacket without sleeves, Russia sheeting shirt and trowsers, the latter somewhat patched, new shoes with strings in them, small round hat bound round the edge, but wore ragged. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ DANIEL TRIMBLE.

August 22, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 9 years old, about 15 hands high; the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. † CONRAD GOODMAN.

*Just Published, and to be Sold by*

## PETER STEWART,

West side of *Second-street*, nine doors above *Chestnut street*,

(Price *Four Shillings*, with good allowance to booksellers and others, who buy to sell again,)

## *The Gospel-Mystery of Sanctification,*

Opened in sundry practical DIRECTIONS: Suited especially to the CASE of those who labour under the GUILT and POWER of INDWELLING SIN.---To which is added,

## *A SERMON on JUSTIFICATION,*

By Mr. WALTER MARSHALL, late Preacher of the Gospel.

Mr. *Harvey*'s recommendation in *Theron & Aspasia*, v. iii. p. 336.

"IT is with great pleasure, and without any diffidence, that I refer my readers to Mr. Marshall's treatise on Sanctification. Which I shall not recommend in the style of a critic, nor like a person of taste, but with all the simplicity of the weakest christian; I mean, from *my own experience*. It has been made one of the most useful books to my own heart. I scarce ever fail to receive spiritual consolation and strength from the perusal of it; and was I to be banished into some desolate island, possessed only of two books besides my Bible, this should be one of the two, perhaps the first that I would chuse.

"Should any person, hitherto a stranger to the work, purchase it on this recommendation, I must desire to suggest one caution,---That he be not surprised, if, in the beginning, he meets with something new, and quite out of the common road; or, if surprised, that he would not be offended, but calmly and attentively proceed.---He will find the author's design opening itself by degrees. He will discern more and more the propriety of his method. And what might, at the first view, appear like a stumbling-block, will prove to be a fair and ample avenue---to the palace of truth---to the temple of holiness---and to the bowers of happiness."

## *POEMS,*

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrshire ploughman.

(Price only *Six Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered.)

## GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES;

Or an easy introduction to Dr. *Lowth*'s English Grammar. By JOHN ASH, L. L. D.---To this edition is now added,---AN ESSAY ON PUNCTUATION.----(Price *Two Shillings*.)

## SEVEN SERMONS,

On different important *subjects*. By ROBERT RUSSEL, at Wardhurst, in Sussex.---(Price only *Eighteen-pence*.)

*He has also for Sale,*---Erskin's whole works; Edwards on the Affections; Conductor Generalis, or the office, duty and authority of Justice of the Peace; Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; Psalm Books; Schoolmasters Assistant; Spelling-Books; Primers, &c. Also, Slates and Pencils, Black Lead Pencils, Writing-Paper, Ink-Powder, Wafers, &c.

## FORGE-MEN,

GOOD Workmen, may find employ at the Atsion Iron-works, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, where, if sober and industrious, they will be well accommodated and well paid. Apply to JOSEPH SALTAR, manager at said works, or to HENRY DRINKER, merchant in Philadelphia. †

## EIGHT DOLLARS, Reward.

VIOLENTLY eloped from the custody of the subscriber, Constable of the township of Chester, a certain Daniel Peacock, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, down look, waddling gait, ungraceful carriage, clumsey built, a remarkable large mop of bushy sandy coloured hair, that hangs very conspicuously down his shoulders. As to his cloaths it is needless to describe them, as possibly he may change them. Whoever takes up said runaway and delivers him into my custody, or secures him in any gaol within 40 miles of this place, shall have the above reward, paid by

† DANIEL HERRITAGE, Constable.

Moores-town, August 26, 1788.

IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the Island of Anglesea, who took passage for Philadelphia in 1768, be still living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage.

*This day is published, by* M. CAREY,

In *Second* near *Chesnut-street*,

(*Price* A QUARTER DOLLAR,)

## The *American Museum*,

For *July*, 1788, (being the first number of volume four.)

Such Ladies and Gentlemen as have not had an opportunity of inspecting this work, are respectfully referred, for its character, to the following extracts of letters:

*From his Excellency General Washington, to the printer of the American Museum.*

*SIR*, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety*. If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design, of rescuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT.

*From the Honorable John Dickinson, Esquire.*

WITH very great pleasure I have observed that *it* [the American Museum] *has been conducted in a manner highly deserving encouragement*. As I do not doubt but it will be continued with the same *diligence, prudence and zeal, for advancing the welfare of these states*, that have hitherto *so eminently distinguished its direction*, I fervently wish, and firmly trust that a generous and enlightened people will justly estimate the merits of a work carried on with such a variety of exertions, and such a fidelity of intentions for the public good.

*From his Excellency William Livingston, Esquire, Governor of New-Jersey.*

PERUSING one of your *Museums* lent me by a friend, I hesitated not a moment to subscribe for the work. Since that, I have read all the preceding numbers, and can say, without flattery, (which I always detested) that *it far exceeds, in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which from any other American press ever came to my hands*.

How familiar soever many of those *fugitive pieces*, with the collection and republication of which you periodically oblige the public, may be to those of the present generation who have seen them before, they will to posterity be undoubtedly extremely entertaining, and I presume that good printers, like good painters, mean to *delineate for eternity*. The succeeding age will, with the keenest avidity, search for every thing that has been written, some time previous to, and during the whole continuance of that memorable conflict, which, by the blessing of God, finally terminated in one of the greatest revolutions recorded in history.

The *repository* will also be of *singular use to future historians and annalists*, by your collection and preservation of such public documents, as would otherwise, in all probability, be swallowed up in the abyss of oblivion. Nor will the present generation reap an inconsiderable benefit from those *original* pieces, that are calculated to diffuse political, agricultural and philosophical knowledge. Thus much as to my sentiments respecting the *utility* of your undertaking. Relative to its *execution* I think *it has hitherto been conducted with great taste, prudence, accuracy and judgment*; and will, if continued with the *same assiduity and skill*, be essentially conducive to public emolument. As such undertakings ought in my opinion to be encouraged by every lover of his country, I sincerely wish you good success in your laudable enterprize.

*From Benjamin Rush, M. D. to the same.*

*SIR*,

I CHEARFULLY concur, in adding the testimony of my name in favor of the usefulness of your Museum, together with my best wishes for its extensive circulation, while it *continues to be* the vehicle of essays that are calculated to advance the *interests of science and virtue, and of the agriculture---manufactures---and national government of the United States*

From, sir, your humble servant,

*Wednesday, July* 30, 1788. BENJAMIN RUSH.

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having carefully considered the object and tendency of the American Museum, published by Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, are of opinion that it is a very useful work, calculated to disseminate literary, political, historical, agricultural, and other valuable information, in a very advantageous manner, and to a great extent, and more especially to preserve interesting documents from oblivion. We therefore chearfully recommend it to the patronage and protection of the public in general,

EZRA STILES, D. D. L. L. D.
President of Yale college.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Judge of admiralty for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.
Bishop of the protestant episcopal church in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
JOHN EWING, D. D.
Provost of the university of Pennsylvania.
SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.
Vice-provost of the university of Pennsylvania.
TENCH COXE.
JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.
Principal of the academy of the protestant episcopal church, in the city of Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the American Museum, are received by Mr. Been, New-Haven; Mr. Allen, New-York; Mr. Kollock, Elizabeth-town; Mr. Arnet, New-Brunswick; Mr. Singer, Trenton; all the principal booksellers in Philadelphia; Mr. Goddard, Baltimore; Mr. Green, Annapolis; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. M'Lean, Norfolk; Mr. Grammer, Petersburg; Mr. Richards, Alexandria; Mr. Spotswood, and Mr. Bowen, Charleston; and Mr. Johnson, Savannah.

Those Printers of news-papers, throughout the United States, who are patrons of literature, and are disposed to oblige a brother *Typo*, are requested to insert the above in their respective news-papers, as long as may be convenient. Should any opportunity offer, of repaying the compliment, the Printer of the American Museum will chearfully embrace it.

*** The subscription in Philadelphia is eighteen shillings per annum; other places two dollars and a half.

*Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society, for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Useful Arts.*

A memorial from *Robert Wood*, Parchment-maker, was read, stating, that he has brought the manufacture of Parchment to great perfection, and requesting the board to make the necessary enquiries, and give him such a recommendation as he shall be found to merit.

A certificate from the principal Conveyancers in the city, in favor of this manufacture, being at the same time presented to the Board, it was thereupon *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Board, that Robert Wood deserves the encouragement of the friends to the manufactures of this country.

*Ordered*, That this resolve and the aforesaid certificate be published.

*August* 13. C. WISTAR, jun. Secretary.

WE, the subscribers, do hereby certify, That we have used considerable quantities of Parchment manufactured by Robert Wood, of this city, and are of opinion, that it is preferable to the Parchment usually imported from Europe: and do therefore recommend the said Robert Wood as worthy of the encouragement of the friends of American manufactures.

*Peter Thomson, Peter Thomson, jun. Christopher Baker, Adam Swob, jun. at Sheriff's office, R Whitehead, Peter Miller, L. Weiss, David Kennedy, Samuel Preston, Abraham Shoemaker, N. Jones, Assheton Humphreys, Hilary Baker, Benjamin Davis, jun. John Keble.*

Philadelphia, July 10, 1788.

## *To the* PEOPLE *of the* United States,

And particularly to the

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

THE appearance of an important movement in this ſtate, the preſent meeting at the town of Harriſburg, renders a little information on the ſubject abſolutely neceſſary, to prevent your being deceived and miſled. The account of the proceedings of a few perſons in the county of Bucks, publiſhed in our late Gazettes, in which a ſtudied moderation is obſerved, and an appearance of acting on the public ſentiments and feelings is induſtriouſly diſplayed, require ſome explanation, which will lead to further remarks on the nature and objects of the Harriſburg meeting.

The oppoſition to the general government in this ſtate, finding that the minorities of the other conventions, after full and fair diſcuſſion, had determined to acquieſce in and even to ſupport a federal conſtitution, which appeared to them neceſſary to preſerve our union, and which was ſanctioned by *the ſupreme authority of the majority of a free people*, determined to aſſume alſo, at leaſt to the other ſtates, the appearance of moderation and acquieſcence. They knew that the conduct, which the diſpoſitions of ſome of their leaders prompted them to purſue, could not be acceptable to the great body of the oppoſition, either north or ſouth. Their declarations therefore have been that they would ſupport the government, till altered according to the forms provided, and ſuch is the language of the Bucks county publication referred to above. But at the moment of theſe declarations, AMENDMENTS and CIVIL WAR were held forth as the alternatives, by which the friends of peace were to be alarmed, and *a large majority* of the independent freemen of Pennſylvania were to be overawed. This is no looſe unfounded ſuggeſtion, no phantom of the heated brain of a jealous partyman, but is an exiſting fact, contained in the letters which invited the townſhips of Bucks county to the meeting at Harriſburg. Submiſſion to the minority, then, or the ſword, is their meaning.

It is neceſſary that you ſhould be informed of the manner in which this meeting has been collected, and let every friend to peace, and every lover of free government, mark the extraordinary proceedings.—In Philadelphia, Lancaſter and York, are printed weekly twenty-three news-papers, at ten preſſes. In not one of theſe was ever publiſhed a ſingle notification to the freemen of the ſtate, that ſuch a meaſure was in contemplation, nor any call to the freemen of the neighbourhood to meet for the purpoſe of electing perſons to aſſemble at Harriſburg. In York and Lancaſter, and many other places, the matter was diſcovered or ſuſpected by the enemies to the meaſure, but nothing was ſaid to *the public* by its *friends*. Some ſecret whiſpers, ſymptoms of the nature of the proceedings, were paſſed about among thoſe in whom they thought they could confide. In the city of Philadelphia it was not known who meant to aſſume to repreſent them, till after their departure. In the county of Philadelphia, where a meeting was diſcovered, the tenth man of thoſe aſſembled was not in favor of ſending a deputation. In ſome of the townſhips of Bucks, the meaſure was rejected unanimouſly, but of this not a word is ſaid in the proceedings; in others not more than three or four attended, and yet they undertook to appoint out of their number. So ſecret have the movements been in ſome places, that even in Dauphin county, of which Harriſburg is the ſeat of juſtice, the matter was carefully concealed, and gentlemen of the firſt intelligence, now holding the higheſt public offices *by the voice of the people*, were unacquainted with the intended meeting. But improper as theſe meaſures muſt appear to every genuine commonwealths man, they have been ſhockingly exceeded in ſome parts of the ſtate. The moſt reſpectable proofs are now in this city, of the people in ſeveral places having been informed, that the Harriſburg meeting was to be held *by order of Congreſs*—that they muſt therefore elect their deputies as to a lawful and conſtitutional body, and that it was expected they would be able to procure *a deduction of taxes for three years!* Such has been the abuſe of the honeſt unſuſpecting people of the remote counties.

Reflect, my country-men, on ſuch proceedings. Are theſe open *republican* meaſures, *ſeeking the face of day*, or oligarchic ſtratagems and wicked deceptions, calculated to cheat the electors of this ſtate. Are theſe the men, who called the convention of the United States *a Conclave*, and the conventions of the people, their conſtitutional legiſlators, our Franklin and our Waſhington, dark conſpirators. Ye virtuous patriots of *the Connecticut minority*, who firſt ſet the example of acquieſcence, who, tho' diſſentient yourſelves, firſt pledged your endeavours to ſupport the meaſures of the majority of that body of freemen to which ye belong, ye genuine republicans among the minorities of the other ſtates, who, waving prejudice, magnanimouſly followed that noble example, can ye approve of meaſures ſuch as theſe, or can ye hope the happineſs of your country will reſult from ſuch proceedings. Meaſures of this nature are ſeriouſly alarming. We cannot but apprehend the worſt conſequences to *liberty and happineſs* from this violence, precipitancy, ſecrecy and deception in the buſineſs of amendments. The objects before the people of America are the moſt important and the moſt arduous that ever engaged the attention of mankind. *To perfect a republican ſyſtem* for each ſtate in the union, and *to balance on general laws the affairs of an extenſive confederacy of many members*, is a work of ſo great difficulty, that no human genius, however profound and comprehenſive, can be able by mere force of reaſon and reflection to effect it at once. Let us then, in ſuch a work, beware of paſſion. 'Tis a ſerious taſk for the cooleſt minds, and the judgments of many muſt unite in the work. None muſt be thus excluded, or ſhamefully deceived. Experience and obſervation muſt guide our labours. We have already acquired great political light in the progreſs of the American revolution, of which every philoſopher and politician muſt deem this meaſure a principal part. Time will advance us further, and can alone bring us to perfection. The experience of inconveniencies muſt correct the miſtakes we may have fallen into. In the courſe of our deliberations, let the wiſe and good of each opinion remember the duty and indiſpenſible neceſſity of keeping their minds cool, and fit for diſcuſſions ſo important to liberty, and their hearts full of deference towards each other, as brothers embarked in the ſame cauſe.—Let the government be got into motion. The clauſes provided for conſidering amendments will remain. They will always be of force, and can always be recurred to. We want not irregular meetings produced by ſelf-creation and deception, and foſtered in ſecrecy, to procure a reconſideration of the new government. Our ſtate legiſlatures, who remain and always will continue our immediate guardians, can apply for and prcoure them, if they ſhall be found proper on due conſideration.

It is a matter of ſerious conſequence to the freemen of this commonwealth, and not unimportant to the people of the union, that all the objects of this meeting ſhould be underſtood. Our ſtate elections are faſt approaching -- October is the month fixed by the conſtitution. To affect thoſe elections is a very principal object. Let the independent electors of Pennſylvania be upon their guard. Take care you do not chuſe the friends of paper tenders, or of oppreſſive teſt-laws, which are now no longer neceſſary in their former extent. Let men of ſenſe, information and good moral characters, at leaſt of competent property and induſtrious habits, be your choice. With ſuch men you will be always ſafe. If the new conſtitution proves injurious to your liberty, peace and property, it will be equally ſo to theirs, and they will apply for and ratify the alterations, or call Conventions for the purpoſe. Be not inattentive to the importance of the preſent moment, for on the enſuing Aſſembly more will depend, than on any that has been elected ſince you were an independent people.

Another object, which the ſecret letters ſoliciting the Harriſburg meeting plainly expreſs, is the election of the eight fœderal repreſentatives. They recommend a plan of concert and union. Let us not then be ſupine and inactive, when they are thus forward in their operations and united in their plans. A great majority of Pennſylvania is favorable to good government, and ſenſible that amendments to the new conſtitution can always be procured. Let them therefore exert themſelves to get into all offices, men whom their judgments and conſciences approve. Let them beware of the plan of amendments formed and promoted by the deceitful, dangerous and inſulting means abovementioned. Means which diſgrace thoſe who have ſtooped to them, would degrade the electors of Pennſylvania from their rank as freemen, and muſt diſguſt the honeſt part of the oppoſition in all the other ſtates.

A FEDERAL CENTINEL.

---

# *SEED WHEAT,*

## Of the *Yellow Bearded* kind,

Which from experience hath been found to reſiſt the deſtructive operations of the HESSIAN FLY,

## To be Sold by *Levi Hollingſworth,*

At his ſtores, the third wharf below the Bridge---where a ſample of the ſtraw may be ſeen.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1788. §

---

# THOMAS HOWARD,

## Clock and Watch-maker,

HAS removed his Shop to where he now lives, a few doors higher up Second-Street, between Market and Cheſnut-Streets, and immediately oppoſite to Matthew M'Connell's.

He has for ſale, a few

PHILADELPHIA and LONDON made WATCHES, and a ſmall aſſortment of WATCH MATERIALS. ‖

---

# ROBERT WOOD,

In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GAOL, PHILADELPHIA,

Still continues to MAKE

## *Parchment of the beſt quality;*

Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be ſupplied with on reaſonable terms.

Auguſt 29, 1788. 4w

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# The regular *Land Stages*

CONTINUE to run as uſual from Mr. James Thompſon's, the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and from Mr. John Stack's, the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at the low rate of Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence for each paſſenger. The Charleſtown Stage will ſtart from the above office in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and will arrive in Baltimore the ſame day they leave Philadelphia, or early next morning; the whole fare in this line from Philadelphia to Baltimore, will be Fifteen Shillings. KERLINS and Co.

N. B. The New-York line of Stages ſtart from the aboveſaid Mr. Thompſon's, every day in each week, except Sundays; the fare of each paſſenger from city to city, Fifteen Shillings.

---

Trenton, September 5, 1788.

# FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, with a HORSE, man's ſaddle and bridle, the property of the ſubſcriber in Trenton, on Thurſday, the 28th of laſt month, (Auguſt) a woman, named ------ ATKINSON, ſuppoſed to be gone towards Philadelphia and Darby; ſhe is young, handſome and of a middle ſize, ſhe wore her (black) hair combed down on her ſhoulders, having no cap, a man's black hat, and rode on a man's ſaddle. The HORSE is of a light grey colour, four years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, his mane and tail white, his moſt natural gait is to pace, has been galled on the breaſt, by a breaſt-plate of a chair harneſs, the hair growing on ſaid place is of a darker colour than the reſt.---- Whoever will ſecure ſaid WOMAN, HORSE, &c. ſo that the owner gets his Horſe again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for the Horſe, Saddle and Bridle, by applying to Mr. MICHAEL DENNISON, at the George Tavern, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Trenton. † CONRAD KOTTS.

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Auguſt 27, 1788.

# Stop the VILLAIN.

## *EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.*

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Standing-Stone townſhip, Huntingdon county. Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant man, named DENNIS M'AVOY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 24 years of age, talks with the brogue, a well ſhaped likely fellow, black hair, took with him a light coloured ſuperfine broadcloth coat about half worn, tore in one of the fore ſkirts about three inches two ways ſo as to form a half diamond, ſilk and cotton ſtriped jacket, tow trowſers, new wool hat, new ſhoes tied with ſtrings, coarſe and fine ſhirts. All Captains of veſſels are requeſted not to harbour him, as it is likely he will endeavour to get to Ireland. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. † BENJAMIN ELLIOT.

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## *** The Inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, who are deſirous of eſtabliſhing *A Society for promoting Agriculture and encouraging domeſtic Manufactures*, are requeſted to meet at the SCHOOL-HOUSE in Whitemarſh, on SATURDAY, the twentieth inſtant, at two o'clock, P. M.

*Montgomery, September 6, 1788.*

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## *Liſt of letters remaining in the Poſt-office,*

*Philadelphia, September 8, 1788.*

A.

ATCHESON Armſtrong; John Armſtrong; James Archdeacon, or Coady; Robert Armſtrong; Captain Robert Allyn; Samuel Andrews; Joſeph Alender, Northumberland.

B.

Mrs. Blackburn; Jacob Bower, Berks county; George Baker; Robert Burchan; Thomas Booker, (2); David Blackley; Hon. John Bull; Robert Barber; Monſ. Bellœ; Patrick Byrn; Monſ. Bertrand; Andrew Boyd, (2); Capt. James Burchall; Laureut Betbeder, (2); John Bellerby; William Biers, Rathfreyland; David Berdon; Doctor de Boignet; Meſſrs. Berwick, and Co; James Blaine; John Blyth; Captain Samuel Bowman, Eaſtown (2); James Barron; George Brudenellmaid; Rev. Abraham Bloomer, Northampton; Samuel Burns, Norris-town; John Barber, Northumberland; Monſ. Belzons; Noah Bowen, New-Jerſey; Campbell Brown; William Boyd; John Beaty; Rev. Beithir; William Bell, miller; John Black, Northampton.

C.

John Cook, Northumberland; Thomas Cockle; Edward Conry; Hugh John Caſey; William Crampſy; Jean Carroll: Capt. John Clark; Capt. Andrew Carey; William Clare; John Cowdon, Northumberland; William Campbell; James Cloak's family; Simon Connor; Daniel Clymer; Bryan Connor; Ann Coxe; John Clendinnen; Mary Croſſan; Madame Champes; Jacob Clement; Patt Crangle; Robert Colin; William Carr; Andrew Charles.

D.

Edward Danaughy; Samuel Degrad; Richard Draper; Benjamin Davis; Nicholas Dempſey; Thomas Dill, (2); Thomas Douglaſs; Henry Downes; John Duffy, (2); James Duffey, Germantown; Ann and Jane Dennis; James Dougherty, (2); John Douglaſs; Elizabeth Darbey; Hugh Dobbin; Leonard Dobbin, (2); Thomas Dundaſs, Reading; Mary Derickſon; Walter Drummond; Frederick Deiderſtadt; Peter Durant; James Dill; John Doughany; Thomas Dillon, Northampton county.

E.

William Evans; Alexander Eimack; Thomas Ediſon; Andrew Ellicott; David Elder.

F.

Simon Fanning; Amelia Freeman; Mary Foy; Henry Fiſher; Raymond Figeroux, (2); John Foſter; George Floyd.

G.

John Geeſler; William Germain; Joſeph Gladney; Patt Griblre; James Gregg; Mr. Carſwell; Mary Goodall; John Gibſon; Charles Gillaſpy; Wademan Governer; Alexander Glaſs; Henry Geiger; Robert Graham; Dennis Gilmor.

H.

Samuel Hubbart; John Holmes; Caleb Haines; Mary Hendrickſon; James Hamilton; John Higgins; James and William Howey; Andrew Heron, Rathfryland; David Heilbrun; Mary Heas; Patt Hurle; Richard Harriſon; Capt. John Hamilton; Robert Hill; Eleaner Helten; John Hartman, Reading; Nancy Hagan; Mrs. Hautzel; John and George Hetherington; Samuel Huſton.

J.

William C. Jamiſon; Hannah Jones; Thomas P. Johnſon; John Jones; Monſ. Jones; John Irwin; William Jones; Miſs Hannah Jones.

K.

Charles Kugler; Benjamin Knows; John Kelce; Hugh Kean (2); Thomas Kirk; Joſeph Kirkbride; John Kendy.

L

Monſ. Doctor Lavande; Capt. John Lee; John Lukens, (2) Thomas Loag; Joſeph Lyon; Monſ. Le Mairre; James Leech; James Limbrick.

M.

Hugh M'Laughlan; Thomas M'Cracken; Sam. M'Allonian; Robert M'Allonian; Peter Maloy; James Miller; Charles Martin; Jane Mayberry; Charles Maliere and Swingle (2); John Martin; --------- Mires; John Miller; Betſey Maher; James M'Kelvey; Alexander Morland; Ann Magill; Charles Mathews; David M'Crory; William Montgomery; Sam. Mathews; Elizabeth M'Collum (2); Daniel M'Quilkin; Widow M'Bride; Elizabeth M'Gee or M'Bride; Geo. M'Farland; Humphry Marſhall (3); John M'Connell; Sarah M'Gaa (3); Hugh M'Dool; James M'Gown; Robert M'Colaugh; James M'Ginnes; Richard Moſly; John More; Francis M'Cliſter; William M'Farlan; Nancy Middleton; Maria Meyer; Henrietta Micklethwaite; John Mahan; King M'Dougall; James Maxwell; Morris M'Bride; William M'Kenney; Nancy M'Laughlin; Gaw. M'Mullan; George M'Cay; Charles M'Menamon.

O.

Patrick O'Hare.

P

Miſs Molly Puſey; John Porter; Lewis Phipps; Philip Power; John Picken; Godlup Proal; William Parham; Henry Perry; John Pemberton; James Poutherer; James Powell; William Purdy; Capt. William Partlow.

Q.

John Quandrill.

R.

Tobias Rudolph; John Richards; James Ruſſell; John Ritchil; Betty Robonett; Mrs. Rachel Rudy; Mr. Rudolph; Adam Rex; Dd. Dis. Rogers; Mr. Roſs, Reading.

S.

Leonard Stone Born; William Stayner; Hugh Sweeny; Capt. Richard Salter, (4); Capt. Robert Scott; William Moore Smith Eſq; Sylby Hickan; Mrs. Standley; Mickle Smith; Michael Sutton, Eſq; Miſs Elizabeth Sims; John Smallwood; Capt. Amos Sherman, (2); Jane and Catharine Short; Ephraim Stevenſon; Thomas Scott, Little-Brittain; James Smith; Samuel Shoemaker, Eſquire; George Scott, Montgomery county; Benjamin Spicker; William Shurlock, Eaſt-town; Godfrey Selwyn, Eſquire; William Satterthwaite; Thomas Swan; John Sprague; James Sheet; William Smith; Mrs. Caſey Swain; Aga Shurtliff; John Shoemaker; Clotworthy Stevenſon; Col. Chriſtian Stewart; Samuel Simpſon; Aſa Shinn; Robert Stewart; Hector Smith.

T.

Richard Townſhend; James Taylor; Sinnickſon Tuft, (2); Nathaniel Tynes, (2); Richard Tomlinſon; Ludwick Treichel; Robert Turner.

V.

Abraham Vangilder; Rebecca Vanoſt; Tobias Vanneman; Miſs Vincent.

W

Nancy Williams; Mr. De. Warvelle; Mrs. Catharine Wallin; James Watrick; John Wiſe; Jacob Weaver; Charles Willard; Iſaac Wikoff; William Wikoff; Chriſtopher Wolf; Eleanor Wilſon; Joſeph Williamſon; James Wardell; Thomas Webb; John Walleſs; James Worral; William and Stewart Williams; James Wilſon; William Watlington; John Waite; Thomas Watſon and Son, (2); William Warnock; Lawrence Wanlaſs; Michael Welſh; John Welſh; Chriſtian Wireman.

Y.

Thomas Youn; Mon. Young.

## WINCHESTER, *August 27.*

Western intelligence as late as August 15 informs, that a party of 40 men under the command of Major Thomas Stewart, having unguardly crossed the Tanassee, at the Chota Ford, was, on reaching the further bank, attacked by a large body of Indians, supposed to be between one and two hundred. Our people fired several times, but being overpowered by numbers, they endeavoured to retreat back across the river; the Indians by this time had got in their rear, and such as escaped had to ride through a heavy fire, in the river and on the hither bank. Our loss is great, upwards of 20 yet missing, and several wounded; among the killed is young Kirk, he who was so active against the Indians since the commencement of the present disturbances.

## PHILADELPHIA, *September 10.*

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*Gentlemen,*

THE daring insult offered to the laws of the state, during the recess of your honorable House, by the insurgents of Wyoming, in carrying off the person of Timothy Pickering, Esq; Prothonotary of the county, called for the immediate interposition of government, more especially as there was no knowing to what further lengths their outrages might be carried, unless speedily checked.---For this purpose we issued proclamations, offering rewards for apprehending those offenders, whose names were known, and made application to the Governments of New-Jersey and New-York, to co-operate in our measures, and received the most friendly assurances of their support. We also obtained permission from the honorable Congress, that the troops of the Union, then on their march to the westward, should proceed (if found necessary) to Wyoming. These active measures, supported by the friends of government within the county, have been attended with success: Col. Pickering was released, a number of the rioters have been taken into custody, and apparent peace restored to the county; sundry papers relating to the above transactions are enclosed in No. 1.

In order to carry into effect your resolution, of the 27th day of March last, respecting the seventeen enumerated townships, we appointed Col. Stephen Balliot and Major William Armstrong, commissioners to ascertain the quantity and quality of the particular tracts of land contained in the said townships. To their report, marked No. 2, we beg leave to refer you.

In compliance with your resolution of the 29th of February last, we have negociated, by means of our delegates in Congress, with the United States, for the tract of country, which, on actual survey, may appear to be their property on Lake Erie, adjoining the northern boundary of this state. The report, with the documents on which the same is founded, are contained in the bundle No. 3.

The lowering the terms of lands in the new purchase, and freeing the surplus of the donation lands from the appropriations by which they are now bound, are matters in our opinion worthy the attention of the House; by these means not only an old fund would be rendered productive, but a new one would be opened.

Impositions are practised by persons selling adulterated plate. An office erected for the purpose of assaying and stamping all plate offered for sale, would tend to prevent fraud, and give security to the purchasers of that article.

The disabled pensioners have lately been paid out of the unappropriated funds of the state. It appears that these funds are insufficient to discharge the demands made on them, and if the pensions are continued to be paid, some other provision is necessary.

The magazine for storing of gun-powder in this city is not only improperly situated, with respect to the town, but too small to contain the quantities now imported and manufactured in the neighbourhood. We therefore think a revisal and alteration of the law passed the 28th of March, 1787, respecting gunpowder, is now highly necessary.

The depreciation of our paper money calls for the attention of the legislature. We wish for a conference with a committee of your Honorable House on this important subject.

We have called upon the respective county lieutenants for returns of persons subject to the performance of militia duties, and of those who have actually attended on muster-days, agreeably to your resolution of the 29th day of March last; these returns shall be laid before the General Assembly as soon as they come to hand.

We also herewith communicate a resolution of Congress, dated July 11, 1788, respecting pensioners---An extract of a letter from General Harmer, dated June 30, 1788---Copies of the ratification of the federal constitution by the states of Virginia, South-Carolina and New-York, with the amendments proposed by Virginia and New-York---Also a letter from the President of the convention of North-Carolina, inclosing the proceedings of the said convention---A letter from Thomas Paine, Esquire, dated Paris, May 4, 1788, inclosing the opinion of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the principles and construction of the model of a bridge over the Schuylkill---A letter from General St. Clair, of July 24, and a resolution of Congress, of August 12, 1788, relative to the holding in readiness the militia on the frontiers, to act in conjunction with the federal troops in defending the western country against Indian hostilities---Two letters from Charles Thomson, Esq; Secretary of Congress, dated the 20th and 25th days of August, 1788, the one inclosing a copy of the journals of Congress, from the commencement of the federal year to the 20th of August, 1788, and the other inclosing a requisition of the United States in Congress assembled, for the year 1788; and a memorial from Captain John Armstrong.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, B. FRANKLIN.
*Philadelphia, September 6, 1788.*

*Messieurs* HALL & SELLERS,

IN a free country, private or *secret* associations for the purpose of taking care of the government are always dangerous, and should be narrowly watched and opposed. The following letters will shew that such a secret association has existed for some time in Pennsylvania. The government over the members of this association is a kind of aristocracy. The heads of it are some of the officers of the state government---one of whom has lately got an appointment in Bucks county, viz. Mr. Hanna. It is to be hoped the independent citizens of Pennsylvania will guard their power and offices, hereafter, from men, who make politics a private business, and who have no other means of maintaining their families.

*Germantown, September 4.* A FREEMAN.

P. S. Would it not be proper to obtain the names of the persons to whom the *charge*, or government, of every township in the state is *committed*, so that we might know our new masters, and obey them accordingly?

(C I R C U L A R.)

SIR, *East-Pennsborough, Cumberland, July 3, 1788.*

THAT ten states have already unexpectedly, without amending, ratified the constitution proposed for the government of these United States, cannot have escaped the notice of the friends of liberty. That the way is prepared, for the full organization of the government, with all its foreseen and consequent dangers, is too evident, and unless prudent steps be taken to combine the friends to amendments in some plan, in which they may confidently draw together, and exert their power in unison, the liberty of the American citizens must lie at the discretion of Congress, and most probably posterity become slaves to the officers of government.

The means adopted and proposed by a meeting of Delegates from the townships of this county for preventing the alledged evils, and also the calamities of a civil war, are, as may be observed in perusing the proceedings of the said meeting herewith transmitted, to request such persons, as shall be judged fit, within the counties respectively, to use their influence to obtain a meeting of delegates from each township, to take into consideration the necessity of amending the constitution of these United States, and for that purpose to nominate and appoint a number of delegates to represent the county in a general conference of the counties of this commonwealth, to be held at Harrisburg on the third day of September next, then and there to devise such amendments, and such mode of obtaining them, as in the wisdom of the delegates shall be judged most satisfactory and expedient.

A law will, no doubt, be soon enacted by the General Assembly, for electing eight members to represent this state in the new Congress. It will therefore be expedient to have proper persons put in nomination by the delegates in conference, being the most likely method of directing the voices of the electors to the same object, and of obtaining the desired end.

The society, of which you are chairman, is requested to call a meeting, agreeable to the foregoing designs, and lay before the delegates the proceedings of this county, to the intent that the state may unite in casting off the Yoke of slavery, and once more establish union and liberty.

*By order of the meeting,*
*I am, with real esteem, Sir,*
*Your most obedient servant,*
BENJAMIN BLYTH, *Chairman.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE important crisis now approaching (confident I am you will think with me) demands the most serious attention of every friend of American liberty. The constitution of the United States is now adopted by eleven states in the union, and no doubt the other two will follow their example; for, however just the sentiments of the opposition may be, I do conceive it would be the height of madness and folly, and in fact a crime of very detrimental consequence to our country, to refuse to acquiesce in a measure received in form by so great a majority of our country; not only to ourselves individually, but to the community at large---for the worst that we can expect from a bad form of government is anarchy and confusion, with all its common train of grievances---and by an opposition in the present situation of affairs, we are sure of it. On the other hand, by a sullen and inactive conduct, it will give the promoters and warm advocates of the plan an opportunity (if any such design they have) to shackle us with those manacles, that we fear may be formed under colour of law, and we be led to know it is constitutional, when it is too late to extricate ourselves and posterity from a lasting bondage.

To you it is not worth while to animadvert on the plain and pointed tendency the constitution has to this effect, and how easily it may be accomplished in power under its influence. That virtue is not the standard which has principally animated the adoption of the constitution in this state I believe is too true. Let us, therefore, as we wish to serve our country, and shew the world that those only who wished amendments were truly federal, adopt the conduct of our fellow-citizens in the back counties. Let us, as freemen, call a meeting of those citizens who wish for amendments, in a committee of the county, delegated from each township, for the purpose expressed in a copy of the (circular) inclosed. In promoting a scheme of this kind, I hope we shall not only have the satisfaction of seeing the minds and exertions of all who wish for amendments center in this object, which will swallow others more injurious, but that we will enjoy the supreme felicity of having assisted in snatching from slavery a once happy and worthy people.

I therefore hope you will undertake to call together your township, have delegates chosen to represent them in a committee to be held at the house of George Piper, on Monday, the 21st inst. at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in the state conference, and for giving them instructions, &c.

If you should apprehend the people will not call a town-meeting for the purpose, that you will, as we intend here, write or call on a few of the most respectable people of your township, to attend at the general meeting, as they intend to do at Philadelphia, if they cannot accomplish their purpose in the other way.

Your usual public spirit on occasions of this kind, I am sure, needs no spur. We shall, therefore, rest assured that we will meet a representation of the township *committed to your charge* on the day appointed. *I am, with every sentiment of esteem,*
*Yours, &c.*
(Signed) JAMES HANNA.

*Newtown, August 15, 1788.*

*To* John Vandegrift, *Esq*; *Capt.* Nathan Vansant *and Mr.* Jacob Vandegrift, *Bensalem.* (Copy)

The doctrine of *virtual representation* was the insidious method, by which the parliament of Great-Britain attempted to deceive the people of America into obedience to their laws. *Actual representation* was the right we demanded. The British doctrine, however, is again revived; not indeed by our quondam friends, the Parliament of Britain, but by *the self-created Parliament of Harrisburg*. These kind gentlemen have obligingly undertaken, not only to represent the *threes* and *fours*, who voted for them, but whole townships, who *rejected* their plan, and tens of thousands of freemen, who *disapprove* their measures. They too have declared that their mandates shall *bind* us *in all cases whatsoever*; for when they are a Majority, they say (and truly) that we are bound by law, and now that they are a Minority, they will compel us to be bound, by the gentle means of *the sword*. This, however, is well understood, and is evidently an insulting attempt to intimidate the independent electors of the United States at the ensuing state and federal elections. We misconceive the characters of our countrymen much, indeed, if such indecent and insolent menaces do not rouse them to the most active and vigorous exertions, to support the cause of our *equal and energetic federal Constitution.*

By a gentleman, who passed through Harrisburg a few days ago, we learn that the anti-federal conference had met, and appointed Blair M'Clenachan chairman of their meeting, and George Bryan and Charles Pettit, with some others, a committee to bring in a *string* of amendments to the new constitution----that they were much disappointed in meeting no deputies from several of the most respectable counties in the state----and that of the deputies who were there, many of them were so hampered with moderate instructions, that they could do nothing with them----that the whole squad of Malecontents was dull and dissatisfied, as there appeared to be no chance of kindling a civil war in the United States----and that the opinion of all the considerate men in the neighbourhood of Harrisburg was, that the persons met would be much better employed in mending *themselves*, than in trying to mend a government which was framed by the wisest and best men in America.

As the new Congress under the federal constitution will be *a complete representation* of the union, a correspondent earnestly wishes they may be called to meet in Princeton, from whence they could adjourn to such place as, in their wisdom, shall seem proper.

A correspondent, well acquainted with the public opinions of Pennsylvania, assures us, that he is convinced the people at large, and particularly the citizens of Philadelphia, wish their pretensions to the seat of federal government may be waved, and that even their rival, New-York, may be the place of first meeting, rather than have one hour's delay of putting the government in motion, which is so necessary to the happiness and honor of the United States.

We observe with pleasure, that the Gazettes of the West-India islands treat our attempts to raise COTTON in the southern states with great respect, and hold up the spirit of America on this subject as an incentive and example to their planters. It has been found very profitable to them, and would be much more so, if they were allowed to ship it to our ports. In this respect the commercial regulations of the European governments have a favorable effect upon our agriculture, for they give to the southern states *a monopoly* of all the cotton which will be required by the middle and eastern parts of our union. The planters of South-Carolina, in particular, have discovered a quick and proper sense of the importance of this article, several wealthy and patriotic gentlemen there having entered into a correspondence with this city on that subject.---We hope the measures taken here have contributed in some degree to promote the introduction of this invaluable article, and, with it, the interest of the southern states.

We are informed that some of the farmers of New-Jersey have introduced the use of metheglin and water as a common drink, especially in their harvest fields. They say this drink is particularly wholesome for people of bad digestions, and, when made weak by the water, for children subject to worms. A good receipt for making metheglin would much oblige us.

We learn from New-York, that JOSEPH HOWELL, Esq; is elected commissioner of army accounts, in the room of JOHN PIERCE, Esquire, deceased.

Whatever has a tendency to enlarge the sphere of human action deserves the fostering care of every enlightened state. It is therefore with pleasure we inform the lovers of science and the useful arts, that the ingenious Mr. Rumsey, who is now in Europe soliciting exclusive rights for his several inventions and improvements, has been honored with the esteem and support of gentlemen in England of distinguished reputation in the scientific world. We rejoice the more at these marks of attention to American genius, as they go far to prove the worth of Mr. Rumsey's talents, and afford an happy presage of honor and advantage to his native country.

Among the objects which have successfully engaged the abilities of this ingenious man are the following:

1. A Boat, or vessel, acted on by steam, and propelled by forcing the water through a wooden trunk, or pipe, laid on the keilsen. This boat requires neither masts, rigging, sails, oars, cranks or paddles, and has been actually propelled with half its loading on board, four miles an hour, against the current of the Potowmac river. It is light and simple, and may be built at a moderate expence. Where the rivers, like many in America, are unaided by the tides, and have rapid currents, the construction will appear to be singularly useful, by performing the passage in a given time, reducing the freight of goods, and promoting intercourse among the citizens in a convenient, cheap, and easy manner.

2. A new-invented Saw-Mill, moved without wheels of any kind; requiring but about the twentieth part of the water used for a common saw-mill, and which may be supplied either from a stream, a pond or a well.---It is cheap and powerful.

3. A new Boiler, for generating steam in the most convenient manner, for nautical, mechanical and hydraulical purposes. This is confessedly superior to any hitherto discovered, and may be applied to most kinds of mills and machines, at a comparatively trifling expence.

4. An improvement of Savery's admired mode of raising and conducting water.---Of important utility in agriculture and certain manufactories.

5. An improvement on Dr. Barker's Mill. Doctor Barker was a Fellow of the Royal Society in London, and near half a century ago first suggested the principles of this machine, but he was never able to perfect it; being examined with anxious, yet fruitless solicitude, for its completion, by many learned societies in Europe, the plan was at length abandoned to the books alone, as a monument of the Doctor's ingenuity: till lately, when the genius of a Rumsey discovered the right application of its principles. The mechanism of this mill is beautifully simple; the principles are strictly philosophical; and its powers are uncommonly great. A third, or fourth part of the water now ordinarily required to turn a grist-mill, is sufficient, by this mode of applying its weight and force, to turn any grist-mill, or other machine requiring the truest circular motion. The same powers will equally well apply to grist, saw, sugar and most other mills; to rice machines, indigo works, and cotton gins. The water for this mill may be taken either from a natural stream, a pond, or a well.

Models of the Boiler, Water-works and Mills are now in this city; and we learn with pleasure, that the latter have repeatedly performed, to the admiration and entire satisfaction of many respectable characters who attended the experiments.

*** The Piece signed PROJECTOR is omitted this Week for Want of Room, but will be inserted in our next.


## To the respectable *Freemen, Electors* of the City and County of *Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

FOR former favors, be pleased to accept my sincere thanks; and should you be further favourably inclined to indulge me with your votes and interest at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's Office, it will be acknowledged with grateful remembrance, by

*Your friend and humble servant,*
JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

Southwark, August 29, 1788.

LEFT at the stable of *John Manderfield*, a grey MARE, supposed to be stolen, about six years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Also a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. The person who left them says his name is Christian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, sandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the small-pox, and lame of one hand; he says he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

† JONATHAN PENROSE.

## FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the first instant from the subscriber, living at Naaman's creek, New-Castle county, an indented Irish servant man, named PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN, (he has a good deal of the brogue) about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, broad shouldered, round faced, short black hair, he has a sore on his left leg, on which he keeps a piece of cloth laced, and wears his trowsers low to hide it; had on, and took with him, a round hat, a blue coating coat with a red velvet cape, an old white blanket coat, a brown fustian short coat and breeches, a pair of leather breeches, one yellow striped vest, two shirts and two pair of trowsers partly new. Whoever takes up said runaway, and lodges him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS ROBINSON.

## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, a servant lad, named *Hugh Wilson*, about 19 years of age, brown hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, had on and took with him a deep blue coat faced with red, and white linings, two pair of homespun trowsers, and two shirts of the same, two fine shirts, one ruffled and edged with lace, the other plain, one pair of new shoes, and plated buckles, a pair of jean trowsers and jacket, a pair of striped trowsers, two silk handkerchiefs, one changeable, and the other red and white checked, an English castor hat, a pair of ribbed gray yarn stockings and about four pounds ten shillings in money. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol on the continent, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

‡ STEPHEN LOVE.

*August* 18, 1788.

N. B. All masters of vessels are requested, if he offers himself for passage or otherwise, to apprehend said servant.

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NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the "*Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on the 30th day of September next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael. BENJAMIN MOORE, *Secretary*.

*New-York, August* 6, 1788.

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WHEREAS an alias Supœna has issued, directed to me, the Sheriff of Dauphin county, from the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a certain bill presented to the same court by *Joseph Wright*, against *Catharine Wright*, the wife of said Joseph, for a divorce, upon a suggestion of adultery and other misbehaviour; by which said Supœna I was commanded to summon the said Catharine Wright to appear before the Justices of said Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to answer the premises.

These are therefore to notify the said Wright, to be and appear at the return of the said writ, to answer as aforesaid. † 5 w.

August 18, 1788. ANTHONY KELKER, Sheriff.

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## ROBERT LESLIE,

*Clock* and *Watch-maker*,

At the North-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

MAKES and repairs all kinds of Time-pieces, musical, chiming, quarter, and chamber Clocks, on an improved plan, entirely new, which prevents the different changes of weather from affecting the swing of the pendulum, and thereby prevents any variation which can arise from that cause, and annexes the said improvement to any old clock or time-piece; he repairs, with the greatest accuracy, all kinds of uncommon watches, and those made upon new constructions, and has also made some improvements upon watches, which he hopes will be thought of great utility, by every person acquainted with their principles.

N. B. Any person wishing to have moveable Dial-work, to serve any particular purpose, or pieces of fancy, may have them made either with new Clocks or time-pieces, or annexed to those already made; and any gentleman wanting small machines or Models, either for trying philosophical or mechanical experiments, may have them executed according to their particular direction, by applying to said LESLIE.

*** An apprentice wanted.

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Philadelphia, August 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Boyer's tavern, near the premises, a certain plantation, situate in Limerick township, and Montgomery county, about 30 miles from Philadelphia; containing 220 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, with a large two story stone messuage and other valuable improvements thereon; bounded by lands of John Fry, Conrad Boyer, John Keeler and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Reigner, deceased, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

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Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain large tract of land, situate on the main branch of Legheighwexen, known by the name of the orchard tract, bounded on the east by the Proprietaries and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the south by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geest, and by vacant land, on the west by vacant and by land lately surveyed for James Wilson and Robert Hooper, Esquires, and on the north by vacant land and by land now or lately of Jacob Shoemaker, containing 8373 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Jonas Seely, deceased, and to be sold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

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Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain messuage, grist-mill, saw-mill and tract of land, situate in Upper Smithfield township, bounded by land of Morgan Ducke, Joseph Sulle and others, containing 100 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Bezaleel Seely, and to be sold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

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## TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of July, from the subscriber, living in Haycock township, Bucks county, a German, named John Mayer, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, well made, of a good countenance, dark complexion, black eyes, with short black hair, speaks broken English, but the German perfect; had on and took with him, a midling large fine hat, bound with velvet, a nankeen coat, with fashionable buttons, buff coloured breeches and jacket, two new shirts of home made linen, a pair of cotton and a pair of thread stockings, a pair of blue and white striped trowsers, a pair of silver plated buckles, and a pair of good boots; he also took a brown horse, 14 hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, carries his head and tail well, one white foot, a large belly, and has a brand, but scarce to be seen; he also took a half worn saddle, and kirb bridle with new reins, and a pair of saddle bags. Said Mayer is a miller by trade, which he understands perfectly, is a resolute fellow and may probably change is name, he went to Philadelphia to sell rye flour. Whoever takes up said man and horse, and brings them to the subscriber, or secures them so as he may get them again, shall have Eight Pounds reward for the man, and Forty Shillings for the Horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

† PHILIP NEISS.

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Philadelphia, August 25, 1788.

## *To be Sold by public Vendue,*

On the 30th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house in this city, *(if not Sold before by Private Sale)*

ALL that capital Messuage or Manor House, erected by the Honorable William Penn, Esq; first Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, and wherein he resided; together with the Plantation and Tract of Land thereto belonging, situate on the river Delaware, 9 miles below the Falls, 5 miles above Bristol, and 25 miles from this city, in Bucks county; containing 300 acres (being the reserved and most valuable part of the manor of Pennsbury): The land is of a prime and excellent quality, as good for grass and grain as any in Pennsylvania, and hath not above an half an acre broken land in the whole tract, is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and well situated for fishing and fowling.---Possession of the premises will be given on the 25th of March next.

## *And also to be Sold by public Vendue,*

On *Thursday*, the 18th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Abel, in Easton, the old accustomed Ferry-House, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Greenwich township, in Sussex county, in the state of New-Jersey, opposite to Easton; containing 105 acres, together with the exclusive right of keeping a ferry for ever from the said land across the river Delaware, secured by a patent granted in the year 1739. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

The terms of payment of the purchase money will be made known at the places of sale. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above premises at private sale, may treat with

PETER MILLER.

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NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT GIBSON, jun. deceased, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, within three months from this date, for settlement; likewise all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE BRITTAIN, Administrator.

All persons indebted to said Britain by private contract, are requested to make payment within six weeks from this date, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

August 25, 1788. †

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## *Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.*

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

## JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

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One Hundred Spanish milled Dollars REWARD.

## *L O S T,*

ON the 18th of January last (supposed in Market-street) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a small sum of paper-money of the last emission, and the following certificates of this state, signed by David Rittenhouse, and countersigned John Nicholson, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10436 | for £ 734 | 12 6 |
| 3343 | 649 | 11 2 |
| 3344 | 586 | 10 0 |

*Favor of Andrew Caldwell.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 3354 | for £ 21 | 16 5 |
| 3355 | 23 | 15 9 |
| 3356 | 66 | 18 11 |
| 3357 | 45 | 5 0 |
| 3358 | 38 | 6 8 |
| 3359 | 165 | 2 7 |
| 3360 | 171 | 12 4 |
| 3361 | 14 | 1 3 |

*Payable to Sarah Caldwell.*

Payment of the above being stopped at all the offices, they can be of no service to any person except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Chestnut-street. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Assembly, to have them renewed, should they not appear in three months. c t f

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*The Philadelphia, Charlestown and Baltimore*

## NEW LINE of STAGES,

*And the Chestertown Mail Stage.*

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage-coach will set off from the New-York Stage-house, at Michael Dennison's, the sign of the George, at the corner of Second and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at three o'clock. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is Two Dollars, and 150lbs. baggage the same price.

The Mail-coach will set off from the above-said New-York Stage-house in Philadelphia, and from Chestertown, on the same days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and will lodge at Christeen Bridge, and return directly to Philadelphia and Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, about the middle of said days. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Chestertown, is Three Dollars; from Philadelphia to Wilmington, One French Crown; from Philadelphia to Chester, Two Thirds of a Dollar, and the same price for 150lbs. baggage.

The printers in Philadelphia are requested, by the subscribers, to send all news-papers, which are directed for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the aboveaid Michael Dennison's Stage-house, and they shall be safely conveyed between Philadelphia and Chestertown, and left at the different post-offices on the Eastern Shore road, free from any charge to the inhabitants of the said Eastern Shore, after the 21st of this instant July, 1788, during the present contract for carrying the mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.
MICHAEL DENNISON.

N. B. It is recommended to each printer to direct and send a paper to each post-master, in order to encourage them to take the necessary care of said papers.

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CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, some time in April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about five years old, paces and trots, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

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## *Good* Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

## *Daniel Byrnes & Sons* Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

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## George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, for their past favors, and hopes for a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his conduct heretofore has given entire satisfaction to all those who have favored him with their custom; as the best recommendation, he is determined to persevere in assiduity, punctuality, and strict attention to the interest of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north side of *Market-street*, three doors above *Second-street*, opposite the *Court house*, where he continues to---

## *Buy, Sell and Exchange*

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other state in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

## *Furnishes Certificates and State Money*

For the Land-Office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

## *Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,*

Provided the security is satisfactory.

## *Every Kind of transferable Property,*

Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable Commissions.

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## *MANUFACTURES.*

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

## JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

## *MUSTARD SEED.*

*Philadelphia, May* 29, 1788. t. f.

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## *To be Exchanged.*

## LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

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## POST-OFFICE,

*Philadelphia, July* 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Post is now established between this city and Pittsburg, by the rout of Lancaster, York-town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greensberry.

The times of his arrival and setting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tuesday, the fifth of next month, and set out on the next day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock and continue so to do *every other week*, until the first of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

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## *Muhlenberg* and *Lawerswyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second-street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

*Loaf*, *Lump* and *Muscovado* SUGARS;

Also Sugar-house MELASSES.

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## *K U C H E R,*

*And the Executor of* DAVID SCHAFFER, jun.

Have for SALE, at the *New Sugar House*, in Moravian-alley, and at their *Store*, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next door to Mr. Thomas Morris,

LOAF Sugar,
Lump ditto,
Muscovado ditto,
Sugar-house Melasses.

N. B. The Executor of D. Schaffer, jun. is John Fromberger, in Second-street, near Christ-church.

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## TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

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## FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lower Salford township, Montgomery county, on the 11th instant, an apprentice, named JAMES M'COLLISTER, bound to learn the shoemakers trade, about 22 years of age, country born, of an Irish descent, but brought up amongst the Germans, and speaks broken English, a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair, much pitted with the small pox, and when walking sticks out his breast and walks very straight; had on when he went away, a felt hat hat almost new, a red cloth coat with jappaned buttons, snuff coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, pale blue woollen stockings, and old shoes, with steel plated buckles. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM TENNIS.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3042.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1788.

*Harrisburg, Dauphin County, State of Pennsylvania,*
*September* 3, 1788.

AGREEABLY to a circular letter which originated in the county of Cumberland, inviting to a conference such of the citizens of this state, who conceive that a revision of the Fœderal System lately proposed for the Government of these United States is necessary; a number of gentlemen from the city of Philadelphia, and counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Bedford, Fayette, Washington, Franklin, Dauphin and Huntingdon, assembled at this place for the said purpose, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. George Bryan, Esq; | John Lytle, |
| Charles Pettit, | John Dickey, |
| Blair M'Clenachan, | Honorable John Smiley, |
| Richard Backhouse, | Albert Gallatin, |
| James Hanna, | James Marshall, |
| Joseph Gardner, | Benjamin Elliott, |
| James Mercer, | Richard Baird, |
| Benjamin Blyth, | James Crooks, |
| Robert Whitehill, | John A. Hanna, |
| John Jordan, | John Rodgers, |
| William Sterrett, | Thomas Murray, |
| William Rodgers, | Robert M'Kee, |
| Adam Orth, | John Kean, |
| William Petricken, | Daniel Bradley, |
| Jonathan Hoge, | Robert Smith, |
| John Bishop, | James Anderson. |
| Daniel Montgomery, | |

Blair M'Clenachan, Esq; was unanimously elected Chairman, and John A. Hanna, Esq; Secretary.

After free discussion and mature deliberation had upon the subject before them, the following resolutions and propositions were adopted.

The ratification of the fœderal constitution having formed a new æra in the American world, highly interesting to all the citizens of the United States, it is not less the duty than the privilege of every citizen, to examine with attention the principles and probable effects of a system, on which the happiness or misery of the present, as well as future generations, so much depend. In the course of such examination, many of the good citizens of the state of Pennsylvania have found their apprehensions excited that the constitution, in its present form, contains in it some principles which may be perverted to purposes injurious to the rights of free citizens, and some ambiguities which may probably lead to contentions incompatible with order and good government: in order to remedy these inconveniencies, and to avert the apprehended dangers, it has been thought expedient that delegates, chosen by those who wish for early amendments in the said constitution, should meet together for the purpose of deliberating on the subject, and uniting in some constitutional plan for obtaining the amendments which they may deem necessary.

We, the conferees assembled for the purpose aforesaid, agree in opinion:

That a fœderal government only can preserve the liberties and secure the happiness of the inhabitants of a country so extensive as these United States; and experience having taught us, that the ties of our union, under the articles of confederation, were so weak as to deprive us of some of the greatest advantages we had a right to expect from it. We are fully convinced that a more efficient government is indispensably necessary; but although the constitution proposed for the United States is likely to obviate most of the inconveniencies we labored under; yet several parts of it appear so exceptionable to us, that we are clearly of opinion considerable amendments are essentially necessary: in full confidence however of obtaining a revision of such exceptionable parts by a General Convention, and from a desire to harmonize with our fellow-citizens, we are induced to acquiesce in the organization of the said constitution.

We are sensible that a large number of the citizens both in this and the other states, who gave their assent to its being carried into execution, previous to any amendments, were actuated more by the fear of the dangers that might arise from delays, than by a conviction of its being perfect; we therefore hope they will concur with us in pursuing every peaceable method of obtaining a speedy revision of the constitution in the mode therein provided; and when we reflect on the present circumstances of the union, we can entertain no doubt that motives of conciliation, and the dictates of policy and prudence, will conspire to induce every man of true fœderal principles to give his support to a measure, which is not only calculated to recommend the new constitution to the approbation and support of every class of citizens, but even necessary to prevent the total defection of some members of the union.

Strongly impressed with these sentiments we have agreed to the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it it be recommended to the people of this state to acquiesce in the organization of the said government; but although we thus accord in its organization, we by no means lose sight of the grand object of obtaining very considerable amendments and alterations, which we consider essential to preserve the peace and harmony of the union, and those invaluable privileges for which so much blood and treasure have been recently expended.

2. *Resolved*, That it is necessary to obtain a speedy revision of said constitution by a general convention.

3. *Resolved*, That in order to effect this desirable end, a petition be presented to the Legislature of this state, requesting that honorable body to take the earliest opportunity to make application for that purpose to the new Congress.

*The petition proposed is as follows:*

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

*The Petition and Representation of the Subscribers,*

HUMBLY SHEW,

THAT your petitioners possess sentiments completely fœderal: being convinced that a confederacy of republican states, and no other, can secure political liberty, happiness and safety, throughout a territory so extended as the United States of *America*. They are well apprized of the necessity of devolving extensive powers to Congress, and of vesting the Supreme Legislature with every power and resource of a general nature; and consequently they acquiesce in the general system of government framed by the late *fœderal convention*, in full confidence, however, that the same will be revised without delay: for however worthy of approbation the general principles and out lines of the said system may be, your petitioners conceive that amendments in some parts of the plan are essential, not only to the preservation of such rights and privileges as ought to be preserved in the respective states, and in the citizens thereof, but to the fair and unembarrassed operation of the GOVERNMENT in its various departments. And as provision is made in the *constitution* itself for the making of such amendments as may be deemed necessary; and your petitioners are desirous of obtaining the amendments which occur to them as more immediately desirable and necessary, in the mode admitted by such provision,

They pray that your Honorable House, as the representatives of the people in this commonwealth, will, in the course of your present session, take such measures as you in your wisdom shall deem most effectual and proper to obtain a revision and amendment of the constitution of the United States, in such parts and in such manner as have been or shall be pointed out by the Conventions or Assemblies of the respective states; and that such revision be by a General Convention of representatives from the several states in the Union.

Your petitioners consider the amendments pointed out in the propositions hereto subjoined as essentially necessary, and as such they suggest them to your notice, submitting to your wisdom the order in which they shall be presented to the consideration of the United States.

*The Amendments proposed are as follow*, viz.

I. That Congress shall not exercise any powers whatsoever, but such as are expresly given to that body by the constitution of the United States; nor shall any authority, power or jurisdiction, be assumed or exercised by the executive or judiciary departments of the union under colour or pretence of construction or fiction: But all the rights of sovereignty, which are not by the said constitution expresly and plainly vested in the Congress, shall be deemed to remain with, and shall be exercised by the several states in union according to their respective constitutions: And that every reserve of the rights of individuals, made by the several constitutions of the states in union to the citizens and inhabitants of each state respectively, shall remain inviolate, except so far as they are expresly and manifestly yeilded or narrowed by the national constitution.

Aricle 1. Section 2. Paragraph 3.

II. That the number of representatives be for the present, one for every twenty thousand inhabitants according to the present estimated numbers in the several states, and continue in that proportion till the whole number of representatives shall amount to two hundred; and then to be so proportioned and modified as not to exceed that number, till the proportion of one representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants shall amount to the same number of two hundred.

Section 3.

III. That Senators, though chosen for six years, shall be liable to be recalled, or superseded by other appointments, by the respective legislatures of the states, at any time.

Section 4.

IV. That Congress shall not have power to make or alter regulations concerning the time, place and manner of electing senators and representatives, except in case of neglect or refusal by the state to make regulations for the purpose; and then only for such time as such neglect or refusal shall continue.

Section 8.

V. That when Congress shall require supplies, which are to be raised by direct taxes, they shall demand from the several states their respective quotas thereof, giving a reasonable time to each state to procure and pay the same; and if any state shall refuse, neglect or omit to raise and pay the same within such limited time, then Congress shall have power to assess, levy and collect the quota of such state, together with interest for the same from the time of such delinquency, upon the inhabitants and estates therein, in such manner as they shall by law direct; provided that no poll-tax be imposed.

Section 8.

VI. That no standing army of regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of both Houses in Congress.

Section 8.

VII. That the clause respecting the exclusive legislation over a district not exceeding ten miles square, be qualified by a proviso that such right of legislation extend only to such regulations as respect the police and good order thereof.

Article 1. Section 8.

VIII. That each state respectively shall have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia thereof, whensoever Congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. That the militia shall not be subject to martial law, but when in actual service in time of war, invasion or rebellion: And when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to such fines, penalties and punishments only, as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own state; nor shall the militia of any state be continued in actual service longer than two months under any call of Congress, without the consent of the legislature of such state, or, in their recess, the executive authority thereof.

Section 9.

IX. That the clause respecting vessels bound to or from any one of the states be explained.

Article 3. Section 1.

X. That Congress establish no court other than the Supreme Court, except such as shall be necessary for determining causes of admiralty jurisdiction.

Section 2. Paragraph 2.

XI. That a proviso be added at the end of the second clause of the second section of the third article, to the following effect, viz. Provided, That such appellate jurisdiction, in all cases of common law cognizance, be by writ of error, and confined to matters of law only; and that no such writ of error shall be admitted, except in revenue cases, unless the matter in controversy exceed the value of three thousand dollars.

Article 6. Paragraph 2.

XII. That to article 6, clause 2, be added the following proviso, viz. Provided always, That no treaty which shall hereafter be made, shall be deemed or construed to alter or affect any law of the United States, or of any particular state, until such treaty shall have been laid before and assented to by the House of Representatives in Congress.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing proceedings be committed to the Chairman for publication.

BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, *Chairman.*

*Attest.* JOHN A. HANNA, *Secretary.*

## PHILADELPHIA.

The following is a copy of a subscription for immediately redeeming the whole of the paper money of the last emission now standing, and for destroying the same. It is published for the information of the public. Those who have demands on the Treasury of this State for interest or otherwise, and those who have the bills of said emission on hand, have now an opportunity of promoting both their own interest and that of the public, by subscribing thereto; and their subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Comptroller General's Office.

WHEREAS the Legislature of Pennsylvania did, by an act passed the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, cause the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds to be emitted in bills of credit of this state, one hundred thousand pounds of which were granted as a fund for paying the public creditors, and the remainder to be loaned on interest upon mortgages of real estate in this Commonwealth; and whereas, in order to establish and preserve the value of said bills, they were made receivable in all the revenues of the state, without exception, and in all debts due to the state, for which specie might before have been demanded; and whereas certain funds were also at the same time established for sinking and destroying twenty thousand pounds of the said bills annually and every year, until the whole shall be redeemed; and hitherto the said annual sum has been redeemed conformably, so that by this means sixty thousand pounds thereof have been brought into the Treasury of the state, forty thousand pounds of which have been counted and actually burnt, and the remainder is also nearly prepared therefor. And whereas by an act of the legislature, passed the 27th day of November, in the year of Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, the principal of the money lent on mortgages as aforesaid, and payable in annual instalments, was at the same became due and discharged directed to be paid by the Trustees of the Loan Office to the Treasurer, to be also counted and burnt; by which means somewhat more than seven thousand pounds have been redeemed, making the whole sum so redeemed to amount to about sixty seven thousand pounds; so that the whole sum which is unredeemed amounts to about eighty three thousand pounds: And whereas, from various causes, the current value of the said bills hath declined since they were emitted, insomuch that for some time past they have ceased to pass as a currency, and instead of being a medium of commerce, have become an article of commerce, and are now bought and sold at much less value than is expressed on the face of the bills: And whereas, notwithstanding the depreciation, they continue to be received by the state in all payments as specie, in the manner originally agreed, so that nothing else is paid into the State Treasury, for the support of government the payment of the public creditors, or for any other purpose; whereby the Commonwealth loses considerably, being obliged to part with the paper at a discount, in discharging the current incidental expences of government; the officers of government lose by receiving their salaries, and wages for ther services therein; and the public creditors sink a great proportion of their interest by the depreciation also: and whereas since the bills aforesaid have ceased to circulate as money, the only remaining use or demand hath been created by purchasing them to pay public debts, taxes or imposts and remote from the seat of government they cannot be obtained so cheap, whereby the taxes operate unequally upon the citizens throughout the state, and by the payments which are made in specie by such as have not and cannot procure the paper bills of credit, a door is opened for fraud, by the collectors of public revenues purchasing up the bills of credit at a discount, with the public money they so receive. Therefore in order to put a stop to these evils, by immediately redeeming and destroying the whole of the said bills of credit, as well as in consideration of the engagements of re-payment herein after mentioned to be made.

We the Subscribers do severally promise to pay, or cause to be paid, to the Treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania, on or before the fifteenth day of October next ensuing the date hereof, in the said bills of credit, or in specie, the sums of money placed opposite to our respective names. And for the true and faithful payment thereof, each of us doth separately and respectively bind himself, his heirs, executors and administrators in a penalty of double the sum expessed opposite to our respective names as aforesaid —— and in case of none payment of the sum subscribed as aforesaid, at the period aforesaid, we do hereby authorise and emperor the Attorney General of the state or any other Attorney of the Supreme Court, or of any of the Courts of Common Pleas of this state, to confess judgment or judgments in one or more declaration or declarations, filed in one or more of the said courts, as occasion may require, against us respectively for the aforesaid penalty.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year opposite to our names respectively written.

Provided always, that the aforesaid obligation shall not be in force, or of any effect until the sums subscribed opposite to the names of the subscribers herein shall amount to eighty three thousand pounds.—And provided also, that the same obligation shall not have any force or effect against the subscribers, until the Legislature shall by their act declare their acceptance of the money so subscribed, and upon the following terms, that is to say, *First*, That the whole sum so paid into the Treasury in the bills aforesaid shall be immediately after counted and burnt by their Committee; and that when specie shall be paid in by any subscriber, such specie shall be kept for the exclusive purpose of changing the bills of credit aforesoid for holders who present them at the Treasury. *Second*, That the Legislature shall direct the Treasurer of the state to give each and every subscriber, upon payment of his subscription, obligatory certificates, in four equal parts; one fourth part to be paid at the Treasury on or before the 31st day of December, 1789: another fourth part at the same place, on the same day and month of the year 1790; one other fourth part at the same place, on the same day and month in the year 1791; and the residuary fourth part at the place aforesaid, on or before the same day and month of the year 1792; which said certificates shall be made payable *in specie* to the

lender, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, at the ſaveral periods aforeſaid. *Third*, That the faith and honor of the ſtate, together with the funds already pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit aforeſaid, in annual payments of £. 20,000 every year, be and continue aſſigned for the payment of theſe certificates to the holders reſpectively as they become due. And, *Fourth*, That the quota money due and to become due on mortgages in the laſt public Loan Office, and the monies ariſing therefrom, now appropriated to redeem and ſink the ſaid bills of credit, be alſo aſſigned as a further ſecurity for the payment of the certificates aforeſaid, at the period when the ſame ſhall reſpectively become due.

### *Sketch of ſome of the Advantages to Subſcribers to this Plan.*

Thoſe who ſubſcribe will either be perſons who have this money by them, who deſign immediately to purchaſe it, or who have demands upon the Public Treaſury.

To the two former, the following advantages will ariſe; that by ſubſcribing one third part of their ſum in paper, they will make the remaining two thirds as valuable as the whole is at preſent; and for the third part, which will be clear gain to them, they will have the obligation of the ſtate, and certain funds inſuring them that the ſame will be paid in ſpecie; alſo, one fourth in one year, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years, and one fourth in four years, from the preſent time. To illuſtrate this—Suppoſe I have £.15,00 paper money; this is at preſent worth and will bring me £.1000 ſpecie: but I ſubſcribe £ 500 hereto; by this I make the remaining £.1000 equal in value to what the whole now is, and I have gained £.500, which I ſhall receive in ſpecie alſo as aforeſaid.

[ For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page. ]

BOSTON, September 5.

We learn from Providence, Rhode Iſland, that Mr. Knight Dexter, of that town, has patriotically offered to contribute ten acres of good land, in the town of Providence, towards eſtabliſhing a MANUFACTORY.

*Sept.* 6. It is with great pleaſure we inform our readers, that the buildings and works, in which the manufactory of SAIL CLOTH and GLASS are intended to be carried on—the one in Naſſau-ſtreet, and the other in Eſſex-ſtreet, are proſecuting with the utmoſt vigour—and promiſe ſoon to be completed, and to give employment to a great number of perſons, eſpecially females, who now "*eat the bread of idleneſs*," from the want of ſome calling whereby they may gain an honeſt livelihood.

LITCHFIELD, September 1.

*Extract of a letter from a young gentleman of veracity and information, to his father in this town, dated Mouth of Muſkingum, July 21ſt.* 1788.

"The preparations which were made for a treaty with the Indians are abandoned; and Governor St. Clair has ſent an expreſs to the Indians, to give them their choice, of either peace or war; and it is the earneſt wiſh of moſt people here that war may be the reſult.

"At this time, we have every kind of garden vegetables in great abundance, ſuch as beans, corn, potatoes, cucumbers, &c. and the New-England ſettlers corn appears exceedingly flouriſhing, and they grow more and more enamoured with the country."

NEW-YORK, September 12.

A Halifax paper of Auguſt 21ſt has the following:—Tueſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Reſource, Captain Minchin, with two American veſſels, taken at Crow Harbour, for trading contrary to the treaty of peace; one of them is the ſchooner Polly, Captain Clark, belonging to Boſton; the other is the ſchooner Nancy, Captain Saunders, from Rhode-Iſland.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, September 10.

On the 3d inſt. there was a *joint-meeting* of the Hon. the *Council* and *General Aſſembly* of this ſtate, when the following appointments were made: JOHN CHETWOOD, Eſq; of Elizabeth-Town, Counſellor at Law, *third Juſtice of the Supreme Court*, in the room of JOHN CLEVES SYMES, Eſq; removed to the Weſtern Territory.—RICHARD HOWELL, Eſq; *Clerk of Supreme Court*, in the room of WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, Eſq; deceaſed;—and JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Eſq; re-appointed *Attorney-General*. Theſe gentlemen, on the day following, were ſeverally ſworn into office before the Honorable Chief-Juſtice BREARLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 17.

### *By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled,*

SEPTEMBER 13, 1788.

WHEREAS the Convention aſſembled in Philadelphia, purſuant to the Reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September in the ſame year, report to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, a Conſtitution for the People of the United States; whereupon Congreſs, on the 28th of the ſame September, did reſolve unanimouſly, "That the ſaid Report, with the Reſolutions and Letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral Legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the Reſolves of the Convention made and provided in that caſe." And whereas the Conſtitution ſo reported by the Convention, and by Congreſs tranſmitted to the ſeveral Legiſlatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and ſuch Ratifications, duly authenticated, have been received by Congreſs, and are filed in the Office of the Secretary—therefore,

RESOLVED, That the firſt Wedneſday in January next be the day for appointing Electors, in the ſeveral ſtates, which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the ſaid Conſtitution; that the firſt Wedneſday in February next be the day for the Electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a Preſident; and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next be the time, and the preſent ſeat of Congreſs the place, for commencing proceedings under the ſaid Conſtitution.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A correſpondent remarks, with ſatisfaction, that notwithſtanding Judge B—n's aſſertion laſt ſpring that the ſerious Quakers were againſt the new government, not one of them could be perſuaded to favor the Harriſburg meeting with their preſence—nor did one German go thither from any of the reſpectable counties in which they live. A ſingle man only of that worthy and valuable body of citizens appeared, the place of meeting being near, and ſubjecting him to *earneſt invitation*.

A friend of liberty and government remarks, that however full and fair may be the future conſideration of amendments on the part of Pennſylvania, it muſt give great ſatisfaction to ſee the diſappointment of the late attempt to procure a *pretended repreſentation* of the counties at Harriſburg. Pennſylvania never manifeſted more good ſenſe, nor a greater attachment to good government, than by her evident diſapprobation of means ſo deceitful, ſecret and inflammatory, as were uſed to effect this meeting.

Pennſylvania, ſays a correſpondent, ſends ſixty-nine members, by the votes 69000 electors, to her ſtate legiſlature, but it ſeems they cannot do our public buſineſs, but an *Upper Houſe* muſt be aſſembled at Harriſburg. Our ſtate conſtitution requires that men noted for *wiſdom and virtue* ſhould be choſen, but we do not find that any thing of that kind is required for this Upper Houſe. He further remarks, that in proportion to *the electors who met* to chuſe this unconſtitutional body, the city of Philadelphia, inſtead of five whole members, only ſent a little finger and a thumb, the counties of Montgomery, York, Northampton, &c. not the pairing of a nail, the county of Dauphin a head, &c. ſo that altogether they may be truly ſaid not to make A BODY.

We hear from Maſſachuſetts, that the inhabitants of that ſtate have reſolved to chuſe their eight fœderal repreſentatives in ſuch a manner, that each citizen ſhall have a vote for the whole eight. They claim this mode of voting as a *fœderal right* given to them by the fœderal conſtitution, and which the ſtate *cannot* take from them. It is to be hoped the citizens of Pennſylvania will ſhew the ſame diſcernment and zeal in preſerving their liberties, by their mode of electing repreſentatives, that have been diſcovered by the enlightened citizens of Maſſachuſetts. In this mode the characters muſt noted for wiſdom and virtue will be brought forth—local prejudices will be deſtroyed—and each member of the fœderal houſe of repreſentatives will conſider himſelf as the ſervant (not of a county or diſtrict, or of 2 or 3 electioneering friends) but of the *whole ſtate*, and his eye will be fixed of courſe in every vote he gives (not upon pleaſing a few of his neighbours by bringing a poſt-road near their plantations) but upon the commerce—agriculture—and manufactures of *every part of the ſtate*. The whole ſtate has now become as to Congreſs, what a county has always been to the ſtate. Let our fœderal elections be conducted upon the ſame principles. Let there be but one ticket—Let the moſt ſuitable men be taken from *any*, or from *every* part of the ſtate—and let the votes be given in, at the ſame places in which the electors have been accuſtomed to vote for members of Council and Aſſembly.

The preſent ſtate of the penal laws in Pennſylvania, ſays a correſpondent, calls aloud for amendment. The wheel-barrow has ceaſed to be a puniſhment. It ſerves only to make bad men worſe, and it is therefore unpopular and odious in every part of the ſtate. Why then is it continued in force? Is it becauſe we view the degradation of our ſpecies with the ſame indifference that we view a bull beat, or a cock fight? It is to be hoped not. Let us no longer then neglect to reverence the defaced image of God in our unfortunate fellow-creatures. They are ſtill MEN—and related to us by the ties of a common creator and redeemer. Let the experiment of *ſolitude* and *labor*, to reform criminals and to deter from crimes, be fairly tried in Pennſylvania. It has ſucceeded in Maſſachuſetts, as well as in many other parts of the world. Legiſlators of Pennſylvania! Awake to the cries of virtue and humanity. Have compaſſion upon human nature. Remove from the ſight of our citizens, the dreadful ſpectacles of human miſery and depravity, which meet us in every ſtreet. Vice ſprings up too faſt in our ſtate without culture. Do not plant and water it every where, by means of the *wheel barrow law*.

The ſhip Alliance, Captain Thomas Reed, from Canton, in China, is arrived in our river.

We are informed that there is now at Mr. Peale's Muſeum, the corner of Lombard and Third-ſtreets, a live Rattleſnake, five feet long. It was received on Thurſday laſt from Maryland, preſented by Mr. Charles Crookſhank, of Baltimore.

The noted George Sinclair, who has been outlawed, and an accomplice of the Doans, and who was ſhot and taken laſt winter in the neighbourhood of Lancaſter, and committed to the goal of that county, but found means to effect his eſcape, was again lately taken in Northampton county, in attempting to commit a robbery on a farmer, and carried to Eaſton goal; and for the better ſecuring ſo dangerous a perſon, he was brought here laſt Thurſday, and ſafely lodged in the priſon of this city.

### *To the* PEOPLE *of the United States.*

SO much formality was obſerved by the oppoſition to the new fœderal conſtitution in this ſtate, in forwarding (tho' ſecretly) a circular letter to every townſhip, and ſo much pains has been taken to make known every where (but in Pennſylvania) this extraordinary meeting, that to many of you it muſt have had the appearance of a regular convention. You have been informed, and truly too, that the people were tempted to the meaſure, by having an exemption from taxes for ſeveral years deceitfully promiſed to them. The authority of Congreſs was alſo ſhamefully aſſerted to have been obtained. It is not pretended that this was the caſe univerſally, for it is believed that in ſome places no deceptions were obſerved. At thoſe meetings, however, the numbers were very ſmall, ſeveral of them not exceeding one citizen for one hundred who had a right to be there. It appears that ſeveral entire counties had ſo little inclination for the buſineſs, that no one inhabitant of them choſe to be at the expence or trouble of attending, particularly Lancaſter, York, Northampton and Berks, in which four are the great body of the Germans. But to perſons at a diſtance it muſt have been a matter of curioſity, to know what was the deſign of this aſſembly. It is evident that amendments could not be the real object; for the minority of the convention of Pennſylvania, in their addreſs and reaſons of diſſent, have given their objections, and the principles of the amendments deſired by them, with a deal of reaſoning and obſervations. *To muſter and review* their force for THE ENSUING ELECTIONS of ſtate and fœderal repreſentatives was the object. As the oppoſition in Pennſylvania has been thus induſtrious and active to obtain their views in our continental elections, they have no doubt *paſſed on the word*, eaſtward and ſouthward; and tho' the virtue manifeſted by the minorities of ſeveral of the ſtates has been ſuch as to remove all apprehenſions of ſimilar conduct on their part, yet the friends of peace and harmony on both ſides of the queſtion ought to know the concealed and unwarrantable meaſures, which ſome people have purſued in Pennſylvania. It was the circular letter that called this meeting, that held out to the ſeemen of this commonwealth, and of the reſt of the United States, the menacing alternative of adopting the amendments they ſhould preſcribe, or the miſeries of a civil war. There cannot be a ſincere deſire for alterations, favorable to public liberty or happineſs, in the minds of men thus dictatorial and outrageous. The pure ſpirits among the oppoſitions of the other ſtates, the men among them who devoutly love their country and mankind, muſt be diſguſted with ſuch proceedings. They muſt be fearful of entering on the diſcuſſion of even proper amendments with men capable of ſuch practices, and wrought up to ſuch an unhappy frame of mind. In their intemperate debates WISDOM could have no ſhare, TRUTH would be hard to find, and PEACE, LIBERTY AND SAFETY might be loſt for ever.

A FREEMAN.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IT has been juſtly obſerved, even by the friends of popular governments, that *the only evil* which they have a tendency to produce is, fluctuation in public affairs. It is our duty, therefore, while we firmly and heartily ſupport our republican ſyſtem, to guard againſt this acknowledged inconvenience. I am led to make this reflexion, by obſerving a new plan before the houſe of Aſſembly with reſpect to *the Vendue buſineſs*. On the peace, the very proper meaſure of erecting three vendue offices in the three departments was adopted, from the *actual* encreaſe of the city, and the *expected* encreaſe of trade. This was better than having one only, becauſe it puts each officer upon his good behaviour, and it has had its effect; for I do not remember ever to have heard one complaint againſt either of theſe officers, either as to civil uſage of their cuſtomers, or an inſinuation of their countenancing the ſale of goods diſhoneſtly acquired. I conſider them as in fact *three important offices of police*, at which a rogue would fear as much to ſhew his goods, as before the moſt vigilant juſtice of the peace. Indeed, it is more dangerous to receivers of ſtolen goods, becauſe theſe gentlemen, from former experience in trade and the opportunities in their preſent offices, are ſuch judges of merchandize, that they would quickly be able to detect a ſuſpicious perſon. A writer in *the Packet* of laſt week ſeems entirely to miſtake the nature of this matter. It is really an *office*, and not a *trade*, and we ſee enough of the evils of making a trade of public offices. He calls it a monopoly: As well might he call the attorney-general's office a monopoly, becauſe he brings all ſuits for offences againſt private perſons, &c. The lawyers would be equally juſtifiable in calling his *a monopoly of law*. The truth is, we ſhall ever miſtake, if we conſider this buſineſs as *a trade*. It is really an office of great importance to our police, and if it were only a private trade, the Aſſembly would not interfere with the regulation of it, nor would they lay a duty on the ſales. On the whole, it will appear, on reflexion, that if every perſon who can muſter one hundred pounds may hold this office, that it will be *ſetting up for ſale* a public employment of the utmoſt importance, to the great injury of the *peace, property and fair trade* of the citizens of Philadelphia.

*A Friend of fair Trade and a ſtrict Police.*

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

ON Saturday laſt I attended our hon. Legiſlature, while a debate aroſe on the vendue bill lately publiſhed for conſideration, and, I confeſs, was not a little aſtoniſhed to find any advocates in its favour.

It appears to me that the hon. Houſe have not ſufficiently attended to a petition now on their own files, ſigned by a moſt reſpectable number of citizens, reprobating the idea of liberating the auction buſineſs, elſe it could never have happened that a ſingle member would have given his voice in favour of a ſyſtem ſo deſtructive of trade and the fair dealer, and ſo productive of idleneſs and fraud.

At preſent the auction buſineſs is carried on with great attention and fidelity by three very reſpectable citizens, two of whom have ſerved their country in the field, in the time of difficulty and danger. The third, however, is not leſs reſpectable on this account, either as a citizen or an honeſt man. Theſe gentlemen, it is well known, are fully competent to all the buſineſs in this line at the preſent day; indeed, it is an incontrovertible fact, that they are not employed half their time.—Where then is the neceſſity of having a ſcore of auction ſtores, when three are already more than ſufficient for the buſineſs?—In ſhort, unleſs the Legiſlature mean (which cannot be ſuppoſed) to eſtabliſh a number of receptacles for ſtolen goods and diſhoneſt traffic, injurious to the citizens at large, and totally ruinous to commerce, they will reject the preſent bill, and thereby put an end to the ſolicitations of many who ought, and whoſe intereſt it would be, to purſue other avocations. And this, by the bye, will be in ſtrict conformity to our conſtitution, which requires "that every freeman, "to preſerve his independence, ought to have ſome profeſſion, "calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may ſubſiſt."

A FRIEND TO THE CITY.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

In addition to the many excellent tracts and remarks publiſhed in your paper againſt the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, pleaſe to inſert the following extracts from the works of the learned and benevolent Dr. Hales.

"IT is a well known obſervation of the dealers in hair for wigs, that they can diſtinguiſh the hair of perſons who drink ſpirits by the touch, finding it dry, harſh, and dead ended, and unfit for uſe. It has been found, likewiſe, that ſpirits, by their drying and corroſive power, leſſen the quantity of hair."

"It is very obſervable, that theſe pernicious diſtilled ſpirits not only hurt the fleſh, but ſpoil the tempers of hogs, rendering them remarkably cruel to each other."

He adds further, that the fleſh of hogs fattened by *diſtillers is* not near ſo good as that fattened by the farmers, that it was very apt to become putrid, and was of a very unwholeſome quality. From hence he infers, that ſpirits muſt have equally bad effects upon the fibres of the human body, and ſubject them to many diſeaſes.

*** The City Troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. MILES, are requeſted to meet, at their uſual place of parade, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. Sept. 17, 1788.


## FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 29th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and canters, has a white ring on her near hind leg, juſt above the gambrel joint; ſuppoſed to have been taken by an elderly man, who calls himſelf Samuel Clark, has ſtrait dark hair, with a great number of grey hairs mixed, very dark complexion; it is likely he will change his clothes. At the ſame time a grey Horſe was taken out of the ſettlement, which was exchanged on the road. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring the mare and thief, or Two Dollars for the mare, on her being delivered to the ſubſcriber, or to WILLIAM READ, at the Center-houſe, Philadelphia.

Wilkbury, Luzerne county, ELEAZER BLACKMAN.
Auguſt 30, 1788. †

Newtown, September 15, 1788.

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion, and committed to the gaol of this county, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe woman named Vina, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; there appears to be near the one half of the hairs of her head grey; had on a dark callico ſhort gown, and lincey petticoat. Her maſter or miſtreſs are deſired to come within one month from this date, and pay her fees, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, by ‡ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

Eighth Month, 30th, 1788.

## TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a Dutch ſervant boy, named JOHANNES JACOB FREDERICKSON, about 18 years old, near 5 feet high, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, is very talkative, chews tobacco, is fond of begging it, had on, when he went away, a walnut coloured linſey coatee, cloth jacket without ſleeves, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers, the latter ſomewhat patched, new ſhoes with ſtrings in them, ſmall round hat bound round the edge, but wore ragged. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ DANIEL TRIMBLE.

## POST-OFFICE,

*Philadelphia, July* 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Poſt is now eſtabliſhed between this city and Pittſburg, by the rout of Lancaſter, York-town, Carliſle, Shippenſburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greenſberry.

The times of his arrival and ſetting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tueſday, the fifth of next month, and ſet out on the next day (Wedneſday) at 12 o'clock and continue ſo to do *every other week*, until the firſt of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

*For the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Some Thoughts on the Diſeaſes of the Mind; with a Scheme for purging the moral Faculties of the good People of Pennſylvania---quite new and very Philoſophical.*

THAT there is an intimate connection between the ſoul and the body, and that the one is apt to be affected by the diſorders and irregularities of the other, is a truth too manifeſt to be controverted. How this connection is formed, to what extent it exiſts, and what are the viſible organs of the body, which compoſe the intermediate links of union with the inviſible faculties of the mind, are problems which have been often in vain attempted. I neither pretend to have found out the ſecret, nor have I, at preſent, any plauſible hypotheſis to propoſe on this delicate ſubject.

This mutual influence, however, which plainly exiſts between ſpirit and matter in all animals, and more eſpecially in man, hath produced many promiſing devices for remedying the diſorders of the mind, which ſeem to be beyond our reach, by attacking the organs of the body, which are always within our power. A late ingenious author has gone great lengths in this hypotheſis, in his diſſertation on *the effects of phyſical cauſes on the moral faculty*.

For my own part, I believe there is ſome truth in the doctrine, and that in particular caſes, if applied with great judgment, a partial and temporary effect may be obtained. But if the ſeat of the diſeaſe ſhould really be in the mind, it will be in vain to expect a *radical* cure by medical attacks on the body, which can do no more than, for the preſent, deprive the mind of the inſtruments by which ſhe exhibits her diſtempered faculties.---For inſtance, ſuppoſe a perſon to be of an iraſcible captious diſpoſition, and ſubject to violent and ungovernable guſts of paſſion. To reduce his body by phlebotomy, emetics, cathartics, a ſlender regimen, &c. would probably produce a dejection of ſpirits and an apparent coolneſs of temper---but muſt this man be kept all his life time in a ſtate of debility. For there is no doubt but as ſoon as health and vigour are allowed to return, the angry diſpoſitions will return too, and perhaps with encreaſed inveteracy on account of the reſtriction. So alſo, if I ſhould be infected with a troubleſome itch for *ſcribbling*---which Heaven forbid!---and my friends, with a view to a cure, ſhould deprive me of pen, ink and paper---for the preſent, to be ſure, I could not ſcribble---but would the itch be removed?---Far from it---the ſcribbling matter being refuſed a diſcharge would accumulate and become more virulent---and as ſoon as the neceſſary inſtruments or organs of exhibition could be procured, I ſhould ſcribble worſe than ever.

This ſcheme of whipping the mind over the body's ſhoulders will not, I apprehend, anſwer any permanent purpoſe, and I know of no well authenticated caſes to ſupport the doctrine. Has government ever cured a propenſity to theft by the adminiſtration of the whipping-poſt or wheel-barrow? Amongſt the innumerable experiments that have been made, I never heard of one ſucceſsful inſtance.---No---It ſeems more natural, that mental remedies ſhould be preſcribed for mental diſorders, and corporeal phyſic for bodily diſeaſes. Let there be phyſicians and metaphyſicians, as two diſtinct profeſſions. I do not mean by *metaphyſicians*, ſuch as are now profeſſors in univerſities and colleges, but *practiſing metaphyſicians*, who ſhall ſtudy the diſorders and irregularities of the human mind, and preſcribe for their cure.

I have conſidered this matter very attentively, and am confident that many of the cares and evils of life might be removed or alleviated by a judicious metaphyſical treatment. The firſt difficulty would be to gain the confidence of the patient in a new ſcience; for this confidence would be as neceſſary to the metaphyſical as it is to the phyſical cure of diſeaſes; and even more ſo; for the imagination would have a great ſhare in the buſineſs, and muſt indeed ſerve as apothecary to the metaphyſician.---Wherein does the virtue of pills, potions and plaiſters principally conſiſt?---ſurely not ſo much in the ingredients of which they are compoſed, as in the implicit faith of thoſe to whom they are adminiſtered. A proof of which is, that no ſooner is the compoſition generally known, but it ſinks into general contempt---no body will take a detected noſtrum. If then this confidence, this implicit faith of the patient, is ſo uſeful in the operations of *material* medecine, much more ſhould it be depended upon and cultivated in a *metaphyſical* treatment.---Poſſeſſed of this, I could, with flattering hopes of ſucceſs, attack the maladies of the mind, by the uſe of diſcreet and obviouſly rational means.

For inſtance---ſhould I find my patient diſpoſed to melancholy, and his mind clouded with imaginary doubts, difficulties and fears, by poring over polemic divinity---I would preſcribe a round of amuſements, much company, and frequent changes of companions; I would by every artifice provoke him to frequent laughter, and plunge him deep into the vanities of this wicked world---but they ſhould be vanities only; for I would on no account violate the bounds of ſtrict morality.

To a patient of a contrary caſt---vain, fickle, loquacious and full of levity, I would forbid the moſt innocent recreations---I would order him to take a chapter of the hiſtory of the martyrs every morning before breakfaſt---he ſhould ſtudy algebra till dinner time---in the evening he ſhould hear a long dull ſermon, badly delivered, and ſhould himſelf read one of our acts of Aſſembly before going to bed---and I would continue my Regimen and remedies, with a few judicious intermiſſions, until I ſaw an entire change of diſpoſition take place, and a radical cure obtained.

But I am preparing a full account of the diſeaſes of the mind, with the proper mode of treatment in each, illuſtrated by a variety of caſes. This work hath coſt me much ſtudy, and deep reſearches into human nature, and the ſubtile ſprings and movements of the moral faculty. Although my book is almoſt ready for publication, yet the evils of the preſent time call ſo loudly for redreſs, that I cannot delay giving an extract from my chapter on the *epidemic* diſeaſes of the mind, in hopes it may be of immediate uſe.

"CACOETHES MALEDICTIONIS, or an inſatiable rage for "ſlander and abuſe. This diſeaſe is peculiar to free governments. "The proximate cauſes are envy, diſcontent, and an over-weening ambition; the diagnoſtic ſymptoms are an inveterate hatred "of men of wealth or abilities, and particularly of thoſe in public offices, and an unuſual predominance of party ſpirit---and "the criſis of the diſtemper is an acrimonious eruption, diſcharging a deal of prurient matter in private companies or in the "public papers. The curative indication is manifeſt; for this, "like many other mental diſeaſes, is beſt managed by allowing "a free emiſſion to the peccant humours, and permitting "the moral faculty to purge itſelf by natural diſcharges of the "malevolent ichor."

This quotation ſuggeſts an obſervation or two which will lead directly to my preſent purpoſe.---It is recommended that the moral faculty ſhould be ſuffered *to purge itſelf by natural diſcharges*---Now there are but two poſſible ways by which the mind can diſcharge its contents in the *cacoethes maledictionis*, viz. by *actions* or *words*. The moſt natural and leaſt dangerous vent is that of words; either by ſpeaking, ſcolding, ſtorming, ſwearing, writing or publiſhing: when theſe means are forbid or not conveniently obtained, the diſeaſe breaks into action, viz. beating, bruiſing, mawling, cuffing, kicking, and evening murdering, killing, and ſo forth. And therefore a free ſcope ſhould be given to *words*, as the moſt ſalutary and ſafe iſſue of the malignant matter.

The art of printing has been a great bleſſing to mankind, in as much as it affords a moſt convenient opportunity for the people to diſcharge their minds of indigeſted crudities, and rankling ſpleen. Before this invention, murders, aſſaſſinations, rebellions and revolutions were much more frequent than ſince. The poiſoned cup and the bloody dagger are not known in countries where the preſs and the free uſe of it are allowed.---As this is a new and a very deep remark, I hope it will be attended to--I know that the leſs ſanguinary character of modern ages has been attributed to the progreſs of civilization---but how has this civilization been advanced---certainly, by the vent which the preſs affords for the morbid minds of the people to get rid of their impurities, and the opportunity of keeping up a free circulation of ideas, ſo neceſſary to the mental health of man---As a proof, we ſee that in countries where free acceſs to the preſs is not permitted, the *ſtilletto* is even at this day in uſe.

I now come to make the propoſal which I had firſt in view when I ſat down to write this paper, a propoſal which I flatter myſelf will correct all the bad effects of party ſpirit or of perſonal animoſity in this our city; and will ſweeten and purify the political atmoſphere of our commonwealth. The preface to this my project is I confeſs rather long; but it was neceſſary, to ſhew the metaphyſical grounds upon which it is founded.

Let there be two public papers inſtituted---the one a weekly and the other a daily paper---let the printers be commiſſioned by government, and allowed competent ſalaries for their time and trouble. They ſhould be *commiſſioned*, becauſe all other printers ſhould be prohibited from interfering in their department.---One of theſe papers may be entituled the ***** ****, and the other the **** ****. Let theſe offices be always open, as places where the good people of Pennſylvania may *eaſe* their minds without reſtraint, rebuke, or any hindrance whatever. And whereas ſome men are naturally baſhful, and do not like to be ſeen in doing their occaſions, there ſhall not only be fictitious ſignatures provided for their concealment, but the printer ſhall, for the purpoſe of decency, have a tin plate fixed in his window, fronting on a little alley, if his ſituation will permit, otherwiſe, on the ſtreet; in which tin plate there ſhall be a ſlit or opening, large enough to receive ſecretly any excrementitious matter---and it ſhall, for diſtinction's ſake, be thus inſcribed---"WHA WANTS ME?"--Laſtly, the printers, their papers and their authors, ſhould be *out-lawed*. That is, they ſhould be conſidered as beyond the reach of any cenſure or penalty of common or ſtatute law, or reſtrictions by any ordinance, proclamation or regulation whatever.

By this inſtitution all our other public papers would be kept free from impurities, and occupied, as they ought to be, with intereſting or amuſing articles of intelligence, grave or humorous eſſays, advertiſements, &c. and all the filth of the city would be carried off by the commiſſioned papers. So that, after a little time, it would become as ſhocking to good manners for a man to vent his ſpleen in one of the public *news* papers, properly ſo called, as it would be to commit an indecent evacuation in a private parlour or a public aſſembly. And thus, alſo, would the minds of the people be kept ſweet and healthy; for we may refine as we will, but the mind certainly has her indecencies as well as the body, and when overloaded with indigeſted matter muſt have vent ſomewhere; for nature will be obeyed, and ſurely good policy requires that a ſuitable place ſhould be provided for the purpoſe, rather than that the public ſenſe ſhould be offended by the evacuations of every diſtempered mind; which, though neceſſary, is neither decked with roſes nor perfumed with amber.

Yet I would not exclude from the common papers of the city attempts at wit or ſatire, or little effuſions in verſe in the poets corner. A ſarcaſm is nothing more than ſpitting---and ſo it is uſual to ſay---"I have now ſpit my ſpite;"---a crude attempt at humour is parallel to blowing one's noſe, for ſuch humours are apt to collect in cold conſtitutions; and a young poetaſter may be put into a conſiderable perſpiration by the ſcorching flames of beauty---theſe may all happen in the beſt company without offence, provided they are conducted with decency; and they are certainly neceſſary to health.

I ſhall conclude with two inſtances in proof of my general ſyſtem.

I knew a young man, about 32 years of age, of a ſlender habit of mind, who, from loſſes in trade and croſſes in love, began to grow melancholy, retired and diſcontented. He came to me for advice. I aſked him if he had ever tried to write verſes. He anſwered, that he had upon two or three occaſions, and found he could tack rhymes together pretty well, but had no thoughts of cultivating the talent. But I adviſed him by all means to do it. He followed my preſcription, and for a year or two employed himſelf in writing Sonnets to Delia, Odes to Liberty, and Elegies on Squirrels, Birds and dead Lap-dogs---with a variety of other ſubjects, according to the courſe of the humours that infected his mind. He is now of a calm contemplative habit, but far from melancholy; on the contrary, he is delighted with his own performances, and enjoys the comfort of *ſelf applauſe*, which, after all, is the moſt ſubſtantial comfort of life.

My ſecond inſtance is that of a German doctor, who has had, or thinks he has had, a viſion, in which the myſteries and œconomy of the ſpiritual world were manifeſted to him. He has told me the ſtory of this viſion, and a very long ſtory it is---I heard it all with patient attention. Some time after, he wanted to tell me the ſame ſtory over again, but I begged to be excuſed. Upon which he candidly aſſured me, that he found it abſolutely neceſſary to relate the hiſtory of his viſion at leaſt once a week, otherwiſe he grew reſtleſs and uneaſy in his mind.---He came indeed full up to my preſent ſyſtem, and ſaid, in direct terms, that it was *a neceſſary evacuation of his mind*.

The practice of the law affords, I confeſs, a convenient outlet for much mental virulence. Not only what are called *ſpite actions*, but many of thoſe of a more ſober aſpect, are only extravaſations of mental bile. But this proceſs is too expenſive and too tedious for general uſe. My propoſal is I think much better in every reſpect. It is a ſcheme by which envy and revenge may be gratified without danger, and without coſt; and abuſe, ſlander and invective ſpend themſelves, like rockets, in harmleſs exploſions. For no man will ever think of giving credit to any thing contained in the ***** **** or the **** ****

PROJECTOR.

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THE ANNUAL ELECTION for *Truſtees* and *Treaſurer* for the Mutual Aſſurance Company for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire, will be held at the City Court-houſe, on Monday, the 6th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, where the members are particularly requeſted to attend, as ſeveral matters of importance reſpecting ſaid company will be laid before them.

By Order of the Truſtees,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

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## WARWICK FAIR.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for holding the fair at Warwick is changed from the 21ſt to the 15th of October. The ſubſcriber flatters himſelf that he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to the ſtall-keepers, for he has taken, and will continue to take great pains in procuring every thing neceſſary for their accommodation.

September 3, 1788. RICHARD KEY HEATH.

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NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN HENRY HILLMAN, who removed from the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 25 or 30 years paſt, or in caſe of his death, to his heirs, that a ſum of money is in the hands of the ſubſcribers, being the ſurplus of the ſale of the lands of the ſaid Hillman, ſold by order of the Court of Common Pleas of ſaid county, by PETER TREXLER, jun.) Auditors,
† MICHAEL SNYDER, }
Northampton county, Sept. 10, 1788.

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## For Public SALE,

On SATURDAY, the 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable plantations in Montgomery county, and townſhip of Norriton, viz. No. 1. Containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceaſed, lived, there are on the premiſes a large commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn with convenient ſtables, and other neceſſary out-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water near the door, a large apple orchard of excellent fruit, near 20 acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is watered, a conſiderable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, a large portion of woodland. The ploughland is of an excellent quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriton, and 20 from Philadelphia.

No. 2. Containing 137 acres, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place; there is on this place a log houſe and barn, the ploughland is good, near 80 acres of excellent woodland, there is three acres of meadow, with the advantage of water to make a very conſiderable quantity more. This plantation has the advantage of a ſhad fiſhery, ſuppoſed ſuperior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to the Executors.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid *William Bull*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are likewiſe defired to make payment, to HENRY PAWLING, jun. near the premiſes, and JAMES LITTLE, Hackets-town, New-Jerſey, Executors.

Norriton, September 11, 1788. †

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## TO BE SOLD,

*The time of a Dutch Servant Boy,*

Who has upwards of three years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

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## To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, JAMES HAUGHEY, of the county of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, huſbandman, on or about the 6th day of November, A. D. 1784, became bound in a certain bond unto *Iſaac Antrum*, of Eaſt-Jerſey, and county of Monmouth, for payment of £ 105, lawful money of the Delaware ſtate; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November became bound in a certain other bond unto *Joſeph Antrum*, of Weſt-Jerſey, Burlington county, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November, became bound in a certain other bond unto *Aaron Robins*, of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November, alſo became bound in a certain other bond unto *William Tolbut*, of Weſt-Jerſey, and county of Burlington aforeſaid, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100.

TAKE NOTICE, That, having received no conſideration for the ſaid bonds, or any of them, I am determined not to pay the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money, or either or any of them, to the ſaid obligees, or to any other perſon who may be by them authoriſed to receive the ſame. All perſons are therefore forewarned againſt taking aſſignments of the ſame bonds.

*Dated at New-Caſtle,* JAMES HAUGHEY.
*Sept.* 3, 1788.

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ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Lawrence Vaunce*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, and thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment. †

SAMUEL GAFF, Adminiſtrator.
Southwark, September 11, 1788.

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ASTRAY HORSE was taken up the 27th inſt. by the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Germantown. He is black with a white ſtreak down his face, no ſhoes, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a ſwelling on his near fore leg. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ‡ ZACH. NIEMAN.

Germantown, Auguſt 30, 1788.

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ALL perſons who have demands againſt HENRY SHERRADIN, late of Vincent, who ſome time ago abſconded, are hereby notified that his property, real and perſonal, is attached, whereupon the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cheſter appointed us the ſubſcribers to adjuſt the demands of the ſaid Sherradin's creditors, for which purpoſe we ſhall attend at the houſe of *William Beaumont*, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Friday, the 10th day of October enſuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; where all whom it may concern are requeſted to attend, otherwiſe they will be excluded.

JOHN HANNUM,
Sept. 13, 1788. CHARLES DILWORTH, } Auditors.
WILLIAM GIBBONS,

This further public notice is likewiſe given to creditors and others, that by virtue of the aforeſaid appointment, and the powers by act of Aſſembly, granted to Auditors, we ſhall expoſe to public ſale, on the ſpot, on Saturday, the 18th day of October enſuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a ſmall tract of land, with ſome improvements thereon, containing 75 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Vincent, bounded by lands of John Lewis, John Keely, the heirs of John Evans, deceaſed, and others.

JOHN HANNUM,
CHARLES DILWORTH, } Auditors.
Sept. 13, 1788. WILLIAM GIBBONS,

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Bucks county, September 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 27th of this inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Northampton, bounded by lands of Robert Heaton, James Logan, and others; containing about 221 acres and three quarters: Alſo, a lot of meadow ground, about 13 acres and 141 perches, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Robert Pearſon, William Stockdale, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Plumly, deceaſed, and Alice his wife, and to be ſold by ‡2w WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

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*County of Philadelphia, and commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

PETER PAULUS, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th day of September next, to anſwer the libel of your wife, *Sophia Paulus*, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1788.

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*County of Philadelphia, and commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

JAMES CORDELL, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th day of September next, to anſwer the libel of your wife, *Mary Cordell*, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1788.

The advantages to pay and ſalary officers, and public creditors are the foregoing, and, in addition thereto, the certainty that their wages, ſalary and demand on the Treaſury, will afterwards be paid in ſpecie; and the collection of the revenues, which at preſent is clogged and impeded by this paper, will be expedited and facilitated when the paper is deſtroyed, and the ſpeedy and punctual payments of their demands thereby promoted; for all other perſons who have now taxes, impoſts or public dues to diſcharge, are intereſted in witholding payment as long as they can; before they pay, they muſt buy paper money; the longer they delay this, and the leſs the demand, the cheaper they can purchaſe it, and conſequently their intereſt is promoted by delay.

Such perſons as are diſpoſed now to lay the bills of credit by, will prefer laying by then the obligations given to the ſubſcribers (which are negociable) becauſe the bills laid up will be uſeleſs, and all the other bills muſt be redeemed, before the perſon can ſtep forward with them and demand ſpecie, for no one of the bills of credit is made excluſively redeemable at any of the annual periods of partial redemption: but with theſe obligations he may ſtep forward, and receive payment in ſpecie, for ſome in one year, ſome in two years, and ſome in three years.

To the ſubſcribers alſo will ſhow the pleaſing ſatisfaction, that in promoting their own intereſt, they have rendered eſſential ſervice to the ſtate.

Tueſday laſt the following petition was preſented to the General Aſſembly by the Committee of Public Creditors. It was read and referred to the committee on that part of the meſſage from Council, reſpecting the depreciation of the paper money:—

To the Honorable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met;

*The Petition of the Subſcribers, a Committee of the Public Creditors, humbly ſheweth,*

THAT the bills of credit of this ſtate, emitted purſuant to the act of aſſembly of the 19th of March, 1685, upon which many of thoſe whom your petitioners repreſent depend for the daily ſubſiſtence of themſelves and families, are ſo much depreciated as to occaſion very great diſtreſs and loſs to individuals; and by giving hopes of further depreciation to tempt great number of people to delay the payment of their debts, taxes, and cuſtoms due to the ſtate. That your petitioners apprehend this depreciation is not owing either to the want of faith in the final redemption of thoſe bills of credit, or to the quantity, but to the great ſcarcity of hard money and the conſequent neceſſity people are under of diſpoſing of their paper at any rate rather than to keep it by them, and to the almoſt total want of any demand for paper money, which prevents its circulation. That your petitioners further apprehend, that if any mode can be fallen upon to increaſe the demand for a circulation of thoſe bills of credit, it will at once appreciate their value and accelerate the payment of public debts, taxes and duties as people will naturally make haſt to collect and pay in the paper money when it is every day riſing in value, for the ſame reaſon that they now defer the collection and payment in hopes of its every day growing cheaper. That your petitioners humbly conceive one principal cauſe of the very languid circulation of the paper money at preſent, is that an opinion has been taken up that thoſe bills of credit are not receivable by law in payment of any taxes excepting thoſe which are due to the public treaſury of the ſtate. That thoſe taxes are ſuppoſed not to amount to much more than a quarter part of all the taxes and aſſeſſments which are or ought to be collected within this commonwealth, and of courſe the demand for hard money in the payment of public taxes is nearly three times as great as that for paper money. That to this it ſhould be added that the demand for paper money, upon which it value muſt ever depend, is ſtill leſs; as it will neither pay private debts, which ought to remain fixed and independent of any depreciation, nor purchaſe the neceſſaries of life, nor even diſcharge the fees of the public officers of government, who enjoy the emoluments of their offices from the the public, and equally ſupported by monies raiſed from the citizens by the authority of government, with the other officers who receive annual ſalaries, ought to be in the ſame ſituation with them, and equally contribute to the eſtabliſhment of the public faith, by giving the bills of credit a more extenſive circulation in the recept of the fees of office. That from all the cauſes before mentioned, thoſe bills of credit anſwer a very ſmall part of the purpoſes of money, and in the preſent ſtate fruſtrate the expectations of thoſe who are under the neceſſity of receiving them in payment of what is due to them from the public. That your petitioners humbly apprehend thoſe evils may in a great degree be remedied by making the paper money receivable in all fees of office, taxes and aſſeſſments whatſoever, as the quantity of the bills of credit now in emiſſion is not more than ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſes of payment of the public debts and ſuch fees, taxes and aſſeſſments, and will therefore be called for in every part of the ſtate ſo long as there is any difference remaining between ſpecie and paper, whereas at preſent they circulate, only in the city of Philadelphia, and there very ſlowly. That your petitioners apprehend there cannot be any inconvenience ariſing from the meaſure which they beg leave to ſuggeſt, unleſs it be a ſlight one to the public officers in the recept of their fees, and who as your petitioners have already obſerved, ought to ſhare with their brethren in the public ſervice ſuch inevitable loſſes as ariſe from the public exigencies, for that it will always be in the power of thoſe who are employed in levying taxes and aſſeſſments to proportion them to the value of the money, even if the depreciation ſhould continue, and there is no juſtice in ſuffering thoſe who are indebted to the public to profit by their own negligence and delay. Your petitioners therefore pray that the ſpeedy relief may be aforded them in the premiſes, and that a bill may be brought in and paſſed into a law for making the ſaid bills receivable in the payment of the taxes and aſſeſſments within this ſtate, and of all fees to officers.

And your petitioners will pray, &c.


# SEED WHEAT,

Of the *Yellow Bearded* kind,

Which from experience hath been found to reſiſt the deſtructive operations of the HESSIAN FLY,

To be Sold by *Levi Hollingſworth*,

At his ſtores, the third wharf below the Bridge---where a ſample of the ſtraw may be ſeen.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1788. §

# THOMAS HOWARD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

HAS removed his Shop to where he now lives, a few doors higher up Second-Street, between Market and Cheſnut-Streets, and immediately oppoſite to Matthew M'Connell's.

He has for ſale, a few

PHILADELPHIA and LONDON made WATCHES, and a ſmall aſſortment of WATCH MATERIALS. ‖

# ROBERT WOOD,

In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GAOL, PHILADELPHIA, Still continues to MAKE

*Parchment of the beſt quality*;

Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be ſupplied with on reaſonable terms.

Auguſt 29, 1788. 4w

Trenton, September 5, 1788.

## FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, with a HORSE, man's ſaddle and bridle, the property of the ſubſcriber in Trenton, on Thurſday, the 28th of laſt month, (Auguſt) a woman, named ------ ATKINSON, ſuppoſed to be gone towards Philadelphia and Darby; ſhe is young, handſome and of a middle ſize, ſhe wore her (black) hair combed down on her ſhoulders, having no cap, a man's black hat, and rode on a man's ſaddle. The HORSE is of a light grey colour, four years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, his mane and tail white, his moſt natural gait is to pace, has been galled on the breaſt, by a breaſt-plate of a chair harneſs, the hair growing on ſaid place is of a darker colour than the reſt.---Whoever will ſecure ſaid WOMAN, HORSE, &c. ſo that the owner gets his Horſe again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for the Horſe, Saddle and Bridle, by applying to Mr. MICHAEL DENNISON, at the George Tavern, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber n Trenton. ‡ CONRAD KOTTS.

Auguſt 27, 1788.

## Stop the VILLAIN.

*EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.*

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Standing-Stone townſhip, Huntingdon county, Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant man, named DENNIS M'AVOY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 24 years of age, talks with the brogue, a well ſhaped likely fellow, black hair, took with him a light coloured ſuperfine broadcloth coat about half worn, tore in one of the fore ſkirts about three inches two ways ſo as to form a half diamond, ſilk and cotton ſtriped jacket, tow trowſers, new wool hat, new ſhoes tied with ſtrings, coarſe and fine ſhirts. All Captains of veſſels are requeſted not to harbour him, as it is likely he will endeavour to get to Ireland. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. † BENJAMIN ELLIOT.

Southwark, Auguſt 29, 1788.

LEFT at the ſtable of *John Manderfield*, a grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about ſix years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Alſo a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. The perſon who left them ſays his name is Chriſtian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and lame of one hand; he ſays he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

† JONATHAN PENROSE.

## FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the firſt inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living at Naaman's creek, New-Caſtle county, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN, (he has a good deal of the brogue) about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtout made, broad ſhouldered, round faced, ſhort black hair, he has a ſore on his left leg, on which he keeps a piece of cloth laced, and wears his trowſers low to hide it; had on, and took with him, a round hat, a blue coating coat with a red velvet cape, an old white blanket coat, a brown fuſtian ſhort coat and breeches, a pair of leather breeches, one yellow ſtriped veſt, two ſhirts and two pair of trowſers partly new. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and lodges him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS ROBINSON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1788.

*To be Sold by public Vendue,*

On the 30th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-houſe in this city, *(if not Sold before by Private Sale)*

ALL that capital Meſſuage or Manor Houſe, erected by the Honorable William Penn, Eſq; firſt Proprietor and Governor of Pennſylvania, and wherein he reſided; together with the Plantation and Tract of Land thereto belonging, ſituate on the river Delaware, 9 miles below the Falls, 5 miles above Briſtol, and 25 miles from this city, in Bucks county; containing 300 acres (being the reſerved and moſt valuable part of the manor of Pennſbury): The land is of a prime and excellent quality, as good for graſs and grain as any in Pennſylvania, and hath not above an half an acre broken land in the whole tract, is plentifully ſupplied with wood and water, and well ſituated for fiſhing and fowling.---Poſſeſſion of the premiſes will be given on the 25th of March next.

*And alſo to be Sold by public Vendue,*

On *Thurſday*, the 18th day of September next, at the houſe of Mr. Jacob Abel, an Eaſton, the old accuſtomed Ferry-Houſe, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, in Suſſex county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, oppoſite to Eaſton; containing 105 acres, together with the excluſive right of keeping a ferry for ever from the ſaid land acroſs the river Delaware, ſecured by a patent granted in the year 1739. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer.

The terms of payment of the purchaſe money will be made known at the places of ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the above premiſes at private ſale, may treat with

PETER MILLER.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the "*Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 30th day of September next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael. BENJAMIN MOORE, *Secretary*.

## To the reſpectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor done me at the laſt general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, ſoliciting at the ſame time, for the continuance of your ſuffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which ſhall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

*Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,*
WILLIAM WILL.

## To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your ſuffrages the two laſt Elections, in placing me ſo high on the return with the preſent Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by;

*Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.*
JAMES ASH.

## To the *Electors* of the City and County

of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you very ſincerely for your votes at the laſt election, and again ſolicit the ſame favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, *Gentlemen*,

*Your much obliged and very humble ſervant,*
Auguſt 20. WILLIAM POLLARD.

## To the reſpectable *Freemen, Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR former favors, be pleaſed to accept my ſincere thanks; and ſhould you be further favourably inclined to indulge me with your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, for the Coroner's Office, it will be acknowledged with grateful remembrance, by

*Your friend and humble ſervant,*
JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

WHEREAS an alias Supœna has iſſued, directed to me, the Sheriff of Dauphin county, from the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, in a certain bill preſented to the ſame court by *Joſeph Wright*, againſt *Catharine Wright*, the wife of ſaid Joſeph, for a divorce, upon a ſuggeſtion of adultery and other miſbehaviour; by which ſaid Supœna I was commanded to ſummon the ſaid Catharine Wright to appear before the Juſtices of ſaid Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to anſwer the premiſes.

Theſe are therefore to notify the ſaid Wright, to be and appear at the return of the ſaid writ, to anſwer as aforeſaid. † 5 w.

Auguſt 18, 1788. ANTHONY KELKER, Sheriff.

*Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.*

PURSUANT to the reſolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of Auguſt laſt, and their inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public ſale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee-houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reſerved tract oppoſite Pittſburg, agreeably to the plan of the ſame.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, or certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the ſtate treaſury; and all intereſt due thereon ſhall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The ſale to continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold, unleſs otherwiſe directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid, and alſo at the houſe of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittſburg.

# TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

# George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*, where he continues to---

*Buy, Sell and Exchange*

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other ſtate in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

*Furniſhes Certificates and State Money*

For the Land-Office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded.

*Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,*

Provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

*Every Kind of transferable Property,*

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable Commiſſions.



PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3043.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1788.

PARIS, July 3,

THE Parliament of Rouen is exiled in conſequence of the audacity of the Members the 25th ult. when they aſſembled in a convent of Monks, and declared all perſons perjured and infamous traitors to their King and country who had accepted, or who ſhould dare to accept of places in the new tribunals.

The affairs of this country become every day more alarming. The flame not only ſpreads, but what is worſe, ſeems approaching nearer the capital. The parliament of Rouen, which at firſt appeared to acquieſce under the late ordinances, have at length taken a decided part with the oppoſition. In their laſt reſolutions, they have not only aſſerted the rights of parliament, but have gone ſo far as to accuſe the two leading Miniſters as traitors to their King and country, and to demand that they ſhould be brought to public juſtice. The conſequence is, that letters were diſpatched for ſending all the members of that parliament into exile.

LONDON, July 10.

Sweeden is certainly in earneſt in her diſpute with Ruſſia. The Empreſs provoked the quarrel, and may think ſhe can recede. The King, however, thinks it is time to ſpeak his mind freely.—Not a ſhip is permitted to ſail from any port in Sweeden without being duly examined, leſt ſhe may contain any ſtores or amunition for Peterſburgh.

July 12. Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid in many of the papers, about the deſtruction of the cones at Cherburgh, and the deſign being given up, neither of theſe have happened as ſtated. We are warranted to ſay, that the deſign is ſtill to be proſecuted: that workmen are ſtill imployed in repairing the damage they received—and which damage, from the nature of the plan, was not unexpected. Sould theſe occaſional injuries from the weather prove ſtill greater, the plan is to be purſued, till the whole may be completed, the French Engineers being ſtill convinced of the feaſibility of the ſcheme.

Advices are pretended to have been received yeſterday of an engagement between the Sweediſh and Ruſſian fleets on the 29th ultimo. Theſe advices are ſaid to have come two ways —one from the Conſul to the Ruſſian Company—the other in the Sound liſt, from Elſineur. But neither of them mentions which ſide has gained the victory; and perhaps there is but little dependence to be laid upon them, though actually poſted up at Lloyd's.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, June 27.

'The Ruſſian ambaſſador, Count Romanzow, at this Court, received a meſſenger the day before yeſterday from Peterſburgh; the contents of the diſpatches muſt have been of a very peculiar nature, becauſe the Count has delivered a memorial to our miniſtry, deſiring —— 'That our monarch would prevent the king of Sweeden from purſuing his war like preparations againſt Ruſſia, and cauſe him to receive pacific propoſitions, or to incline him ſo to do; otherwiſe, her Imperial Majeſty would look on the meaſures taken by Sweeden as nurtured and aſſiſted by Pruſſia: which her Imperial Majeſty ſhould know how to reſent, &c.' This very haughty language has given much umbrage;——however, the Ruſſian Miniſter is packing up his alls and himſelf is gone a ſmall diſtance from the metropolis, and will not return thither, but go without firſt taking leave.

'The anſwer given to this very extraordinary memorial ran thus——'That his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia had no controul or command over his Majeſty of Sweden as a Sovereign: As to his own part, he had already and repeatedly declared, that he was reſolved and fully determined to remain neuter in the preſent troubles in Europe, &c.'

'The Ruſſian Miniſter, not ſatisfied with this anſwer, remonſtrated by a ſhort note, threatening that he would leave the kingdom, to which his Majeſty gave no anſwer at all.'

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, July 10.

"It is a pity the nation does not know of the northern emigrations. There are 300 fine people, men, women and children, going immediately from the iſle of Sky, and it is to be feared they are only the forerunners of all the induſtrious tenantry of that country. The main cauſe of this emigration is ſaid to be their little poſſeſſions being feued to one man, who has warned them to remove, and have no where elſe to go. They have ſent half their freight or paſſage money to Port Glaſgow, as earneſt for the ſhip that is to carry them. They are ſeduced by no leader, as there is not a man of any diſtinguiſhed rank among them."

July 15. The Court of Spain has come to a reſolution of tolerating to a certain degree, every Chriſtian ſect, that admits of the myſtery of the Holy Trinity and the incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour, as contained in the Creed of the Apoſtles; and it was expected that on the 25th of July, a pragmatic ſanction for the purpoſe would be iſſued out at the caſtle of Ildefonſo.

The Prince Royal of Denmark has acquired great popularity by the commiſſion which was appointed under his auſpices to enquire into the ſtate of the peaſantry in Denmark and Norway. The commiſſioners made their report laſt month; and their opinion, founded upon the obſervations made by them in the courſe of their enquiries, is, that the vaſſalage of the peaſants ought to be aboliſhed, that this uſeful and numerous body of men, the ſoul and ſupport of the ſtate, ſhould be made free. His Majeſty, by the advice of his ſon, has adopted the opinion of the commiſſioners; and the enfranchiſement of the Daniſh peaſantry will of courſe take place in a ſhort time

Wedneſday afternoon the Secretary of State ſent a free pardon to Mr. Wikins, the printer, in Newgate, which his Majeſty ſigned among the firſt official papers at Cheltenham. The Right Honorable Lord George Gordon, the author of the publication in favor of the priſoners, printed by Mr. Wilkins, ſtill continues in Newgate.

## *HOUSE of LORDS.*

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1788.

The Lords met at an early hour, and the Slave Trade Bill was read a third time without oppoſition and paſt. It was ſent to the Commons and returned, and his Majeſty having taken his ſeat on the Thorne, was pleaſed to give his Royal aſſent, and it paſſed into a Law.

The King was then pleaſed to put a period to the ſeſſion by the following ſpeech from the Throne.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In the preſent advanced ſeaſon of the year, and after the laborious attendance which the public buſineſs has required of you, I think it neceſſary to put an end to the preſent ſeſſion of parliament. I cannot do this without expreſſing the ſatisfaction with which I have obſerved the uniform and degligent attention to the welfare of my people, which has appeared in all your proceedings.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe Commons,*

"The chearfulneſs and libeſality with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies, demand my particular acknowledgement thereof. It muſt afford you the greateſt ſatisfaction that you have been enabled, without any addition to the burthens of my people, to provide for the extraordirary exigencies of the laſt year, in addition to the current demands of the public ſervice, and to the ſum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I ſee with concern the continuance of the war between Ruſſia and the Porte, in which the emperor has alſo taken a part. But the general ſtate of Europe, and the aſſurances which I receive from foreign powers, afford me every reaſon to expect that my ſubjects will continued to enjoy the bleſſings of peace.

"The engagements which I have recently entered into with my good brother the king of Pruſſia, and thoſe with the State's-General of the United Provinces, which have already been communicated to you, are directed to this object, which I have uniformly in view, and they will, I truſt, be productive of the happieſt conſequences in promoting the ſecurity and welfare of my dominions, and in contributing to the great tranquility of Europe."

The lord chancellor then, by his majeſty's command, prorogued the parliament to Thurſday the 25th of September next, to be then holden.

WINCHESTER, September 10.

On Friday, the 8th of Auguſt laſt, a party of armed men conſiſting of thirty one, under the command of Captain John Fain, left Houlſton ſtation, on Nine Mile Creek, and croſſed the river Tenaſee, about eight or nine miles diſtant, in order to gather apples in the vicinity of an Indian town called Citticco, lately abandoned by the Cherokees; the Indians ſuffered them to paſs the river unmoleſted, and, immediately, unperceived by our people, took poſſeſſion of the Ford they had croſſed, likewiſe another at a ſmall diſtance above; by this time ſome of our people were in the orchard, and ſome on the trees gathering fruit, when they were ſuddently attacked by a body of the Savages, on all quarters; this ſudden and unexpected alarm threw them into the utmoſt confuſion ſo that every man who did not immediately fall, endeavoured to make a retreat, but the Savages being in poſſeſſion of the fording places, a number took the river, and whilſt endeavouring to eſcape, by ſwimming, ſeveral were killed and wounded; the latter were purſued, and moſt of them fell a ſacrifice to Savage barbarity.

The following is a liſt of the unfortunate men killed and wounded.

KILLED. John Fain, captain, Caleb Jones, Joſeph Alexander, Van Piercefield, William Lang, Jonathan Dean, John Brannon, William Engliſh, John Medlock, Robert Huſton, George Mathews, Iſaac Anderſon, Charles Payne, Luther Johnſon, Hermon Gregg, George Buly.

WOUNDED.——Eliſha Haddon, John Kirk, Thomas Brown, —— Bullock.

BALTIMORE, September 16.

The London General Advertiſer, of July 18, adviſes, that 'The States General have recalled their Envoy Extraordinary to the American Congreſs, and will only have a reſident there in future;—in which laſt capacity the younger Mr. Van Berkel replaces his father, who was Envoy.'

The ſame paper mentions, that 'General Convay, Governor of Pondicherry, in the Eaſt Indies, at the head of 1000 French troops, had taken poſſeſſion of Trincomale, an important place belonging to the Dutch, without firing a gun.'—[By the late treaty between his Britannic Majeſty and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the former is bound to ſupport the latter, in caſe they are attacked.]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for *Truſtees* and *Treaſurer* for the Mutual Aſſurance Company for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire, will be held at the City Court-houſe, on Monday, the 6th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, where the members are particularly requeſted to attend, as ſeveral matters of importance reſpecting ſaid company will be laid before them.

By Order of the Truſtees,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

WARWICK FAIR.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for holding the fair at Warwick is changed from the 21ſt to the 15th of October. The ſubſcriber flatters himſelf that he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to the ſtall-keepers, for he has taken, and will continue to take great pains in procuring every thing neceſſary for their accommodation.

September 3, 1788. RICHARD KEY HEATH.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 29th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and canters, has a white ring on her near hind leg, juſt above the gambrel joint; ſuppoſed to have been taken by an elderly man, who calls himſelf Samuel Clark, has ſtrait dark hair, with a great number of grey hairs mixed, very dark complexion; it is likely he will change his clothes. At the ſame time a grey Horſe was taken out of the ſettlement, which was exchanged on the road. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring the mare and thief, or Two Dollars for the mare, on her being delivered to the ſubſcriber, or to WILLIAM READ, at the Center-houſe, Philadelphia.

Wilkbury, Luzerne county, ELEAZER BLACKMAN.
Auguſt 30, 1788. †

For Public SALE,

On SATURDAY, the 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable plantations in Montgomery county, and townſhip of Norriton, viz. No. 1. Containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceaſed, lived, there are on the premiſes a large commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn with convenient ſtables, and other neceſſary out-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water near the door, a large apple orchard of excellent fruit, near 20 acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is watered, a conſiderable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, a large portion of woodland. The ploughland is of an excellent quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriton, and 20 from Philadelphia.

No. 2. Containing 137 acres, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place; there is on this place a log houſe and barn, the ploughland is good, near 80 acres of excellent woodland, there is three acres of meadow, with the advantage of water to make a very conſiderable quantity more. This plantation has the advantage of a ſhad fiſhery, ſuppoſed ſuperior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to the Executors.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid *William Bull*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are likewiſe deſired to make payment, to HENRY PAWLING, jun. near the premiſes, and JAMES LITTLE, Hackets-town, New-Jerſey, Executors.

Norriton, September 11, 1788. †

TO BE SOLD,

*The time of a Dutch Servant Boy,*

Who has upwards of three years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, JAMES HAUGHEY, of the county of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, huſbandman, on or about the 6th day of November, A. D. 1784, became bound in a certain bond unto *Iſaac Antrum*, of Eaſt-Jerſey, and county of Monmouth, for payment of £ 105, lawful money of the Delaware ſtate; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November became bound in a certain other bond unto *Joſeph Antrum*, of Weſt-Jerſey, Burlington county, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November, became bound in a certain other bond unto *Aaron Robins*, of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November, alſo became bound in a certain other bond unto *William Talbut*, of Weſt-Jerſey, and county of Burlington aforeſaid, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100.

TAKE NOTICE, That, having received no conſideration for the ſaid bonds, or any of them, I am determined not to pay the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money, or either or any of them, to the ſaid obligees, or to any other perſon who may be by them authoriſed to receive the ſame. All perſons are therefore forewarned againſt taking aſſignments of the ſame bonds.

*Dated at New-Caſtle,* JAMES HAUGHEY.
*Sept.* 3, 1788.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Lawrence Vaunce*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, and thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment. †

SAMUEL GAFF, Adminiſtrator.

Southwark, September 11, 1788.

ASTRAY HORSE was taken up the 27th inſt. by the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Germantown. He is black with a white ſtreak down his face, no ſhoes, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a ſwelling on his near fore leg. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ‡ ZACH. NIEMAN.

Germantown, Auguſt 30, 1788.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt HENRY SHERRADIN, late of Vincent, who ſome time ago abſconded, are hereby notified that his property, real and perſonal, is attached, whereupon the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cheſter appointed us the ſubſcribers to adjuſt the demands of the ſaid Sherradin's creditors, for which purpoſe we ſhall attend at the houſe of *William Beaumont*, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Friday, the 10th day of October enſuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; where all whom it may concern are requeſted to attend, otherwiſe they will be excluded.

JOHN HANNUM,
Sept. 13, 1788. CHARLES DILWORTH, } Auditors.
WILLIAM GIBBONS,

This further public notice is likewiſe given to creditors and others, that by virtue of the aforeſaid appointment, and the powers by act of Aſſembly, granted to Auditors, we ſhall expoſe to public ſale, on the ſpot, on Saturday, the 18th day of October enſuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a ſmall tract of land, with ſome improvements thereon, containing 75 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Vincent, bounded by lands of John Lewis, John Keely, the heirs of John Evans, deceaſed, and others.

JOHN HANNUM,
CHARLES DILWORTH, } Auditors.
Sept. 13, 1788. WILLIAM GIBBONS,

Newtown, September 15, 1788.

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion, and committed to the gaol of this county, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe woman named Vina, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; there appears to be near the one half of the hairs of her head grey; had on a dark callico ſhort gown, and lincey petticoat. Her maſter or miſtreſs are deſired to come within one month from this date, and pay her fees, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame by ‡ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN HENRY HILLMAN, who removed from the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 25 or 30 years paſt, or in caſe of his death, to his heirs, that a ſum of money is in the hands of the ſubſcribers, being the ſurplus of the ſale of the lands of the ſaid Hillman, ſold by order of the Court of Common Pleas of ſaid county, by PETER TREXLER, jun.) Auditors.
† MICHAEL SNYDER, }

Northampton county, Sept. 10, 1788.

ROSEAU (*Dominica*) Auguſt 20.

On Thurſday laſt, early in the day, the weather began to wear a very threatning aſpect; at about four o'clock in the afternoon came on a very heavy ſhower of rain, which was ſucceeded by flying drift, when the wind began to blow with much violence from the north-weſt, ſhifted round to the ſouth-weſt, and preſently came in guſts from all quarters of the compaſs, and continued with great violence till eleven o'clock at night, the latter part chiefly from the weſtward: The ſea roſe a great height, beating with great violence againſt moſt of the ſtores on the bay. The ſhip Jenny, conſigned to Meſſrs. Brades and Co. fortunately got under way about nine o'clock at night, and ſtood to ſea; a condemned brig, belonging to Stephen Beves, Eſq; was driven on ſhore, but fortunately little other damage was done in town, except to goods in ſeveral of the cellars, which were filled with water.

We have already received ſome melancholy accounts from the country: All the proviſions deſtroyed, the canes, coffee, &c. much injured. We are informed that the dwelling-houſe of Thomas Ankettell, Eſq; on his eſtate in the Heights of Souffriere, has been entirely blown away, not a veſtige to be ſeen; the barracks at Cachecrou, we are informed, are alſo deſtroyed:---in ſhort, this recent misfortune, added to the already diſtreſſed ſtate of the colony, caſts a gloom upon its citizens and planters, which the beams of hope would vainly diſſipate, and adds a new claim to the foſtering attention of the parent ſtate.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the windward of the iſland.*

"On the morning of the 15th the body of a negroe was found to the northward of my houſe; he was a well formed man, had remarkable fine hair, and wanted ſome of his fore teeth. The wreck of a veſſel, ſuppoſed a ſchooner, appeared near the ſame place; part of the cable has been brought to me, it meaſures about five inches and an half. The timbers are of oak and cedar, from four to five inches ſquare. The pieces of the maſt that have been found are 24 to 30 inches. The plank or cieling is alſo cedar. On one piece there is a horſe-ſhoe nailed. There are ſeveral hides floating in the bay, and ſome bags with grains of corn have been found; the letter T, on one of them is diſtinct. A fine cambrick neck handkerchief was picked up by one of my people, marked A. B. with ſilk in the corner. I mention theſe circumſtances, as they may tend to the diſcovery of the unfortunate owners of the veſſel.

*Auguſt* 23. Since our laſt we find our apprehenſions but too fatally verified. The poſſeſſions of our planters in moſt parts of the iſland unhappily exhibits a melancholy picture of devaſtation, particularly in the proviſions. We have, however, perhaps the leſs cauſe to repine, when we conſider the loſſes of our neighbours at Martinique: There a ſcene of horror preſents itſelf which was never before experienced. The ſtorm far exceeds the dreadful one in 1766. Whole pariſhes are laid waſte, and lives loſt to an amount which we are cautious of mentioning, in hopes that from a more accurate recital they may prove to have been exaggerated. From *le Precheur to Caravel*, at *la Trinite* (our readers muſt excuſe our imperfect acquaintance with the Geography of the iſland, and we write without a map before us) an extent of coaſt, as we underſtand, pretty conſiderable, not a building is to be ſeen. At *Caravel* the ſea ruſhed in, and deſtroyed all the buildings; carrying out with it, or cruſhing with the fall of the houſes, upwards of ſixty negroes. Moſt of the plantations loſt many ſlaves.

The gale ſeems to have taken a northerly direction, and to have been but of a ſmall extent (perhaps not above ten or twelve leagues) as Saint Lucia did not, as we underſtand, ſuffer:---We apprehend, from its direction, the S. W. end of Saint Chriſtopher felt it, and are under ſome apprehenſions for Barbados.

MIDDLETOWN, September 15.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſloop Hannah, William Van Deurſen, maſter, 27 days from Martinico, but laſt from St. Euſtatia. He informs that he was blown out of Martinico the 14th of Auguſt, in a heavy gale of wind. The gale came on in the morning of the 14th, the wind at N. E. with very heavy ſqualls of rain---at 11 A. M. the wind backed to N. N. W. and began to blow freſh---at one P. M. it blew a hard gale. Capt. Van Deurſen then went out of the road, being the ſecond veſſel out, a great ſea beginning to heave in.---The wind then hauled to N. and kept increaſing, ſo that he could not ſhow any ſail, till 7 P. M. when it blew a violent hurricane, the wind veering from N. N. W. to N. E. till 11 P. M. when it ſhifted ſuddenly to S. W. and blowed with redoubled violence till one A. M. when the gale broke. Captain Van Deurſen then found himſelf ſo cloſe aboard the land, that if the gale had continued half an hour longer he muſt have loſt his veſſel. He then bore away for St. Euſtatia, where he arrived on Saturday the 16th. Between St. Kitts and Euſtatia, he fell in with the ſloop Dolphin, diſmaſted, Hiram Coffin, maſter, belonging to Caſco Bay, having been upſet under Dominica in the hurricane, and loſt one man, and his decks all torn up; the maſter and one man came paſſengers with Captain Van Deurſen.---Arrived at St. Euſtatia, on the 17th, ſloop -------, Iſrael Biſhop, maſter, belonging to New-Haven, blown out from Martinico, loſt one anchor, cable and long boat, under command of the mate, Captain Biſhop being left at Martinico. He informed Capt. Van Deurſen, that when he left St. Pierre's Road, the ſchooner ------, John Paddock, maſter, belonging to this port, and three other veſſels, belonging to the eaſtward, were drifted almoſt on ſhore, he thinks the veſſels muſt have been loſt. Arrived, alſo, at St. Euſtatia, ſloop -------, Phillips, maſter, belonging to Boſton, blown out from Martinico, who, on his paſſage down, fell in with a ſhip and a brig diſmaſted.

The ſhipping at St. Euſtatia put to ſea, but had no very hard winds, but a very heavy ſea from the ſouthward heaving into the Road.

On Sunday preceding the hurricane at Martinico, they had a light ſhock of an earthquake.

There was no account at St. Euſtatia of the damage done at the windward, when Captain Van Deurſen left there.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Meſſrs. LOUDON,

*Pleaſe to inſert the following obſervation of an experienced gentleman farmer in Ulſter county.*

"A countryman obſerves, that the two great evils or calamities that we at preſent complain of may, in the end, turn out great bleſſings *(ſuch are the unſearchable ways of divine Providence)* viz. the ſcarcity of money and the Heſſian fly; as for the ſcarcity of caſh, he obſerves with pleaſure, that not only in his own neighbourhood, but throughout great part of the ſtate, in which he has lately travelled, it occaſions an uncommon ſpirit of induſtry and frugality---The idle and diſſipated can no longer ſpend their time in taverns, nor the tavern-keepers have credit to lay in the pernicious ſtore.---As for the *Heſſian fly*, he thinks it has been the means of introducing among the farmers a kind of wheat, that doubly pays them for their labour, and on which the fly ſeems to have little or no effect: He this laſt harveſt reaped double the quantity of this wheat, that he ever uſed to have off the ſame ground, the wheat weighing from 64 to 68lbs. to the buſhel. A neighbour of his, of undoubted veracity, ſays, that on one acre and an eighth of land he ſowed only one buſhel of this wheat, from which he reaped fifty-two buſhels and thirteen quarts; ſo that if the creditor would have patience with the debtor, the country might yet ſurmount its difficulties. But there ſeems to be wanting grateful hearts, as well as more forgiving tempers."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hudſon, to his friend in Newport (R. I.) Auguſt 7.*

"The adoption of the new conſtitution by our Convention has given univerſal ſatisfaction to the Antis----all parties ſeem to unite as one, and agree to put the government in motion. Judge Yates, one of the Supreme Court, in giving his charge to the Grand Jury at Albany, a few days ſince, recommended the ſupport of the conſtitution to them in a very pretty manner, and acknowledged he was, before its adoption, oppoſed to it, but now it was his and every other man's duty to ſupport it.---Both parties, it is ſaid, are this day to join in fœderal proceſſion at Albany.---I mention this to ſhew you the union that is likely to take place in Albany, where there was the moſt diſſention."

HURRICANE AT MARTINICO.

A gentleman who arrived in town yeſterday from Martinico, gives us the following narrative of the effects of a hurricane which happened at that iſland on the 14th of Auguſt laſt. As he was on the iſland at the time, and a witneſs of the effects of the ſtorm, and by remaining there a week after it, he is enabled to form a judgment of the loſſes and damages ſuſtained.

At nine o'clock in the morning of Auguſt 14th, the wind being north-eaſt, the clouds began to collect, the atmoſphere to darken, the wind to riſe, accompanied with heavy ſhowers, which are almoſt ſure preſages of a deſtructive hurricane. But at twelve the weather moderated and the ſea became much ſmoother, which conſiderably relieved the apprehenſions of the inhabitants. This flattering appearance laſted not long: it ſeemed as if this ceſſation of the elements only ſerved for the purpoſe of collecting their powers to one point, in order to rage the more uncontrouled; for about three o'clock the wind ſhifted ſuddenly to the north, and blew with aſtoniſhing fury. The ſcene now began to be truly diſtreſſing. The ſhipping in the harbour got under way as ſoon as poſſible, ſome by ſlipping, others by parting their cables, except two, which were both caſt away before eight in the evening. Three of the fleet that went out were caſt away by ten o'clock, in Fort Royal Bay. Two French frigates which lay in that ſafe baſon, the Carnaſh, drove from their anchors, with the loſs of their rudders. The remaining part of the fleet returned to St. Pierre the ſecond and third day after the ſtorm, except ſeven, which it is ſuppoſed went to Point Petre---they had loſt all their cables, anchors and boats. But thoſe that returned received no material damage, except the loſs of a boat, a cable or an anchor.

The wind hauled by degrees to the weſtward, blowing hard all the time. At eight o'clock at night it was N. W. and moderate for half an hour, but inſtantly ſhifting to the S. W. blew heavy again. By nine it hauled to S. S. W. and came on with more than redoubled fury. The ſcene before being diſtreſſing, was now terrible in the extreme---the Heavens appeared to be in one continued glare of lightning---the rain poured down as if from ſluices---the wind raging as if it had been its laſt effort---and the earth trembling under its appalled inhabitants, from the ſhock of an earthquake.

About twelve o'clock the tempeſt abated, and the morning preſented ſuch a ſcene of devaſtation as was never remembered before. Not a ſingle veſſel could be perceived in the harbour of St. Pierre; large quantities of floating timber covered the whole bay, the worth of which was eſtimated at three or four thouſand joes---very little of it was ſaved, as all the boats were either loſt or damaged---vaſt quantities of it was waſhed over the walls from the ſea, but was bruiſed and broken to pieces, from the violence of the waves.

The ſtreets in the town were almoſt impaſſable, from the quantity of tiles, timber, &c. that was blown from the roofs of houſes.

The damage done in the country is incredible. All the north part of the iſland is nearly laid waſte. The town of Trinity is almoſt level with the ground---that part of the iſland, from that town, round to the N. N. W. part, there is ſcarcely a houſe or tree ſtanding. A houſe 60 feet ſquare, and one ſtory high, was carried off its foundation to the diſtance of 100 yards.---Two white women were buried in the ruins, and a young lady endeavouring to make her eſcape, on perceiving the houſe in motion, was carried by the ſtrength of the wind againſt a ſtone wall, by which melancholy accident ſhe had both her legs broken.---The negroe houſes that ſtood about 200 rods from the houſe were entirely ſwept off, and 30 or 40 negroes loſt their lives. The reſt of the plantations ſuffered much in like manner, according to their numbers.

The young canes were twiſted off cloſe to the ground by the fury of the wind, and it is thought entirely ruined.---The negroe food is almoſt totally deſtroyed; ſuch as potatoes, yams, caſſada, plantains, &c. The planters ſay, that this hurricane exceeds the one that was in the year 1766. The loſs of their negroes, canes, &c. are far more conſiderable than was ever known before.

The merchants and planters petitioned the commander in chief, praying that ſome meaſures might be taken to alleviate their ſufferings. The next day he ordered all the ports in the iſland to be opened for American produce, except thoſe articles heretofore prohibited, free from duty, only the iſland duty, which is one per cent.---This had effect from the 20th of Auguſt laſt, and is to continue till the firſt of January, 1789.

Several eſtimates have been made of the loſſes ſuſtained, and the lives that were loſt by this dreadful hurricane, and it is generally agreed that there were between ſix and ſeven hundred lives loſt, black and white----and that the whole loſs in town and country is 10,000,000 livres.

BALTIMORE, *September* 19.

By a gentleman, juſt arrived here from Port-au-Prince, in the brig Trident, we are favoured with the following melancholy account of a *hurricane*, which happened at that place previous to his ſailing from thence.---On the 16th of Auguſt, about ſeven o'clock in the morning, it began blowing very heavy with rain, and by nine o'clock they experienced a moſt dreadful tempeſt, that threatened deſtruction to both town and country, ſtripping the roofs from numbers of houſes, and laying others even with the ground, and thoſe that ſtood the ſhock, without any material damage from the wind, were deluged with rain, beating in from all quarters---The harbour, when the ſtorm abated, afforded a moſt melancholy ſcene, very few veſſels eſcaping damage, ſome being overſet, ſome drove aſhore, and ſome diſmaſted.---The inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, were under the moſt fearful apprehenſions of the hurricane's being general throughout the iſland; but our informant was happy in learning, from a veſſel he ſpoke with off St. Nicholau-Mole, from Cape-Francois, that it had done little or no damage in that harbour.---He has obliged us with a liſt of the damages ſuſtained by American veſſels, as far came within his knowledge at his departure, viz. brig Mermaid, Captain Mungo Makay, of Boſton, driven on ſhore; brig Hero, E. Turner, of Norfolk, Virginia, ſunk; brig Betſey, J. Tucker, of Glouceſter, loſt both maſts, and drove aſhore; brig --------, Jones, of Caſco-bay, aſhore in two feet water; brig Betſy, -------, of Newbury, ſloop --------, Todd, of Boſton, and ſloop -------, Moore, of Portſmouth, Virginia, were driven to ſea, their fate unknown; the brig --------, Goodhue, of Newbury, was driven on ſhore about ſeven miles from the harbour; the brig Flora, Audale, of Philadelphia, was driven out to ſea, and loſt, with all the crew except the Captain---Many other veſſels have ſuffered the ſame fate----At Leoganne, every veſſel was driven out of the harbour, and in all probability muſt have ſuffered greatly; the ſea coaſt being ſtrewed with dead bodies of every deſcription.---Many coffee-plantations were entirely deſtroyed, as alſo cane-fields, and ground proviſions of all ſorts; which, our correſpondent adds, would create a demand for American produce---Several petitions were preſented to the Intendant for the admiſſion of American veſſels with flour, for a limited time, but without ſucceſs. The Trident, in her paſſage, in lat. 32, and long. 71, ſaw a wreck, (without any perſon on board) which they judged to be an American veſſel.


# India Sales.

## The Cargo of TEAS,

Imported in the ſhip ALLIANCE, *Thomas Reed*, Eſq; Commander, from Canton, in China---conſiſting of

*Hyſon, Souchong, Singlo & Boheas,*

Will be SOLD by public AUCTION,

*At the ſtores of Meſſrs.* I. Hazlehurſt, & Co. *in this city,*

On FRIDAY, the 26th inſtant,

At nine o'clock in the forenoon---And will be continued on *Friday* in every ſucceeding week, until the whole is ſold.

The Teas are freſh, and the qualities the ſame as thoſe purchaſed this ſeaſon by the Factors of the Britiſh Eaſt-India Company.

The purchaſers at theſe ſales muſt pay the caſh before the goods are taken away, or give notes, payable in 45 to 60 days, drawn or indorſed to the ſatisfaction of the owners, and paying the diſcount thereon. JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, September 18, 1788.

## *Iſaac Franks*, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

September 19th, 1788.

Montgomery County, September 14, 1788.

## To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

of the county of *Montgomery*.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my warmeſt thanks for the honor you have conferred on me in electing me your Sheriff at the laſt election, and permit me again to ſolicit your ſuffrages at the approaching one for the ſucceeding year. My conſtant ſtudy ſhall be to merit your approbation, and your favors will ever be acknowledged by, Gentlemen, *Your obliged humble Servant,*

FRANCIS SWAINE.

## To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, containing 272 acres of deeded land, whereof 150 acres are yet woodland. Thereon is 16 acres of well watered meadow and more may be made, 30 acres of winter grain ſowed in the ground, a Griſt and Saw-mill, on a branch of Manakeſy creek, running through ſaid land, alſo three dwelling Houſes, by each of them is a ſpring, a Barn, Stables and Tan-yard, two good orchards of 520 bearing apple trees. This Plantation lies in a well inhabited neighbourhood, on two public croſſing roads, fit for a ſtore or tavern, 10 miles from Eaſton, 8 from Bethlehem, and 4 from Nazareth. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply for terms, which ſhall be reaſonable, to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

September 20, 1788. ‡ JESSE JONES.

## FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS ſome evil-minded perſon has propagated a ſcandalous report of the ſubſcriber, at Fair-hill, on Germantown road, viz. "that about four weeks ago he ſhot a boy in one of his apple-trees," which is entirely falſe and without the leaſt foundation. He hereby offers the above reward to any perſon who will diſcover the Author of the above report, ſo as he may be proſecuted to conviction.

Sept. 17, 1788. ¶ JOHN HOE.

## *FIVE DOLLARS Reward.*

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, State of Pennſylvania, the night of the 5th inſtant, a Pinchbeck WATCH, maker's name WILLIAM CLATON, London, No. 2631, with a flat link chain and a ſtraight key battered at the end to ſuit the Watch, had a dent on the outſide caſe if examined, an old faſhioned ſeal with the ſtone out. Whoever ſecures the thief and WATCH, ſo that the owner may get it again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the WATCH.

Sept. 10, 1788. ¶ MATTHEW RUE.

Bucks County, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 7th of October next, at the houſe of Michael Stoneback, in Haycock townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the one equal undivided half part of a Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Haycock townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands of John Stokes, John Byſher, Joſiah Dennis and others, containing about ninety-ſix acres. Taken in execution as the property of Francis M'Henry, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 8th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Wikel, in Rockhill townſhip; a Tract of Land, ſituate in Rockhill townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Nicholas Fiſher, Henry Fretts, Thomas Maybury, ſen. and others; containing about 250 acres, chiefly woodland, well timbered. Taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Maybury, jun. and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newton, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at the houſe of Hugh Morton, in Falls townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of highly improved Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Burrows, land late of Michael Hutchinſon and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John Wood, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Falls townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſeph Merrick, Robert Lucas and others, containing 54 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Mahlon Purcell, and to be ſold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Newton, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a large elegant Stone Dwelling-houſe, Stables and two Lots of Ground, ſituate in Newton aforeſaid, with a highly improved garden, &c. Taken in execution as late the property of Anthony Siddons, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 24.

A correſpondent thinks, with ſubmiſſion to the Honorable Legiſlature, that they have no more right to introduce a regulation, which will make our fœderal repreſentatives the repreſentatives of diſtricts, than they have to require a qualification of property, as there is not one word in the new conſtitution authoriſing either meaſure.

The general opinion, which prevailed in Pennſylvania through the laſt ſummer, was, that we ought to elect a Vice-Preſident for the union from the Eaſtern States; but the deciſion, tho' temporary, in favor of a northern place of meeting, ſeems to render ſome reflexion neceſſary. If Providence preſerves to us the man on whom America has fixed her wiſhes, we ſhall certainly have a *Southern* Preſident. As reaſon and policy pointed out a *central* ſituation for the ſeat of Congreſs, diſtributive juſtice would have led to electing a *Northern* Vice-Preſident, had not the ſeat of Congreſs been fixed in the Northern department. The queſtion, with regard to the ſafety of a Vice-Preſident from the ſame quarter, naturally preſents itſelf to every prudent man.

We learn from Luzerne, that the road from the Mouth of Tioga to Mount Ararat (ten miles from Delaware) under the direction of Mr. Ellicott, is compleated, ſo that there is now a good waggon road from Philadelphia to the Mouth of Tioga, being about 200 miles by that route. Advice is daily expected of the completion of the road running North from Pocona Point to the New-York line, into which the above falls at Ararat. When the laſt accounts were received, Major Smith had opened this road two miles beyond Ararat, and was within nine miles of the line of New-York.

A friend to American Manufactures hopes, that all his countrymen will attend to procuring home-made articles as much as poſſible for themſelves, their families and ſervants, for the enſuing winter. It will be *a real ſervice* to the landed intereſt, *juſtice and brotherly kindneſs* to the manufacturer, and *a kind and prudent charity* to the induſtrious poor. Let then all the people ſay—Amen.

It ſeems that people of all opinions on the new government look for the general ticket for eight repreſentatives to be elected from any parts of the ſtate, by the votes of the people at large. The circular letter of the Cumberland Committee, ſigned by Mr. B. Blythe, holds it out as a matter of expectation on that ſide of the queſtion, for it recommends that the meeting then propoſed at Harriſburg ſhould canvas for the eight members; and the friends of the conſtitution generally are of opinion that it is requiſite to have one general ticket. We hope, therefore, this will be fixed on as the beſt mode by the Honorable Aſſembly.

## *On the Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

THE times, places and manner of electing the members to repreſent the ſeveral commonwealths compoſing the American union are, by the fœderal conſtitution, ſubjected to the ſtate legiſlatures. The General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania being now in ſeſſion, we may preſume that their part of this duty will ſoon receive due attention. To execute it according to the preſcriptions and ſpirit of the conſtitution, and conſiſtently with the public good, ought to be the univerſal wiſh. Let us examine then what *the words and ſpirit* of the conſtitution require. The ſecond ſection of the firſt article declares, that the members of the Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen by *the people* of the ſeveral ſtates. The body of electors then, that can duly return any perſon as a repreſentative of Pennſylvania, muſt be *the whole body of the people of Pennſylvania.* Were a man to go to Congreſs from a diſtrict, he might poſſibly be aſked, were you elected by "*the people of your ſtate?*" Were he to ſay no—the people of ſeven parts in eight of the ſtate were *prevented* by the ſtate regulating law from voting for me, it muſt appear at leaſt a deviation from the ſpirit of the new conſtitution. No idea leſs than *an entire ſtate*, an *entire member* of our union, was or could be thought of by the convention, whether applied to the electors or the elected. Thus we ſee that the ſame article which gives *the whole body of the people* the *right* of chuſing the eight repreſentatives, alſo gives to each of them the right of being elected, without any prevention from local circumſtances, for it requires only that the perſon elected ſhall be *an inhabitant of the ſtate he repreſents.* Tho' thirty thouſand free perſons can only give a right to a repreſentative, in ſtates having more than that number, yet each ſtate is to have one, tho' there ſhall be in it but twenty thouſand free perſons, the conſtitution meaning that the free people of each ſtate ſhall have a repreſentation, as *the body of men reſiding in a member of our union.* Proceeding on the ſame ideas, it declares that *Pennſylvania* (until the enumeration) *ſhall have eight repreſentatives.* I would aſk, then, if a perſon choſen by the city and county of Philadelphia, or any other diſtrict (excluding the votes of all the reſt of the people of this ſtate) can be called, or really will be *a repreſentative of Pennſylvania, or of the people of Pennſylvania.* When vacancies happen in the repreſentation of *any ſtate*, ſays the conſtitution, the executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election, &c.—but not a word is ſaid of a vacancy in the repreſentation of *a diſtrict.* Suppoſe a violation of privilege to take place concerning *any* fœderal repreſentative of Pennſylvania, would not *the whole of the people* of this commonwealth feel the inſult or injury, and ſupport him as *their* repreſentative, or muſt he only have the feeble ſupport of *a ſingle diſtrict*, when he owes duties to *the whole* members of the confederacy which he inhabits. If he promotes the evident intereſt of *a diſtrict that chuſes him*, to the deſtruction of *the rights* of the reſt of the ſtate, is he not to be amenable to the *whole ſtate.* If he is amenable to men from whom he has received *no truſt*, will it not be abſurd, and inconſiſtent with the principles of liberty, and with the nature of the obligations which ſubſiſt between the people and their ſervants.—Will the people of Pennſylvania puniſh or demand the puniſhment of a man for a breach of truſt or duty, to whom they have not delegated any truſt or duty; and will the United States in Congreſs receive applications for his puniſhment from *a diſtrict*, when they only know *members of the union?* We are not *a confederacy of diſtricts*, but of *independent ſovereign ſtates.* Let us remember, that as juſtice and reaſon renders no man amenable to thoſe who have entruſted no powers or duties to him, ſo that the ſtate of Pennſylvania, by ſending repreſentatives from diſtricts, will give up that *reſponſibility*, by which each of our fœderal repreſentatives ought to feel himſelf perſonally bound to *the whole body of the people.*

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

*Meſſrs.* HALL & SELLERS,

FROM the complexion of the news-paper publications which announced to us an intended convention at Harriſburg, we were made to expect, that, when aſſembled, it would have exhibited the firmneſs of the *Lyon*, but we have ſeen nothing in it but the meekneſs of the *Lamb.* I do not know what to attribute this temper to, but that the projectors, having miſtaken their own clamours againſt the new fœderal conſtitution for the voice of the people, and thinking this a fair occaſion for embodying the oppoſition to it, they, on looking round upon the thinneſs of their collected numbers, were ſtruck with a diſcouraging ſenſe of their own inſignificance.—The ſpirit indeed might be ſtrong, but the fleſh was weak, and they adopted a correſpondent language of humility.

It is enough to ſay of their proceedings, generally, that the conferees, as they modeſtly call themſelves, have diſcovered in them a moderate and conciliating ſpirit;—but it is proper to remark more at large upon one or two particulars, which otherwiſe might lead to error.

The firſt is, that the conferees recommend to the good people of Pennſylvania a quiet ſubmiſſion to the propoſed government of the United States. I am, however, not without my apprehenſions concerning this ſame recommendation, that it implies an *untruth*, viz. That the good people of Pennſylvania ſtood in need of the recommendation, to diſpoſe them to acquieſence. It implies alſo ſomething more of a very queſtionable nature,—that the conferees poſſeſſed a reſpectability of character and a popular influence to give the neceſſary effect to ſuch recommendation. Now I humbly doubt whether any, or all of them together, could in the leaſt move the people either to take up or lay down any political opinion or reſolution whatever. They were, beſides, ſelf-created exiſtences, without the pretence of delegated power——repreſenting no body, unleſs they may be ſaid to repreſent themſelves——a circumſtance giving to their conduct a certain aſſuming and preſumptuous appearance.

Such kind advice then may poſſibly mean neither more nor leſs than to convey, to thoſe who might be glad to hear it, a groundleſs notion, that within the boſom of this ſtate there actually exiſts a great leven of diſcontent, and to cheriſh the latent hope of anti-fœderaliſm, that oppoſition to the fœderal ſyſtem may yet at ſome time or other be ſtirred up.

The ſecond thing to be noticed is, the declaration the conferees make of holding ſentiments *purely* fœderal. This reads mighty well, until you compare it with ſome of the amendments ſuggeſted by them. I ſhall ſelect one. It is that which, in propoſing a power in the ſtate legiſlatures of withdrawing the ſenators they have appointed, makes their ſenators but the puppets of mere will and pleaſure. By this change the conferees would mean, perhaps, at once to deſtroy the independence of the ſenate, and with it that of the government of which it forms ſo important a part; for ſhould but this ſingle alteration take place, it would make a breach in the general government, that would let in the full tide of its deſtruction.

The ſudden converſion of hackneyed politicians is always to be ſuſpected. This, as well as the foregoing reaſons, give me a right to doubt a little of the ſincerity of thoſe recent profeſſions of friendſhip towards the American union, in the men who but a few weeks before were labouring to excite a civil war againſt it.

When Satan walks forth with a cloak to perſonate a ſaint, a lover or a gentleman, it is ſaid he is never able to find one long enough to hide his cloven foot.

It is impoſſible to ſay what may have been the governing motives of theſe men in all their actings and doings both againſt and for the conſtitution. Perhaps they may have been influenced ſolely by the different conceptions they have had at different times of their own intereſts, and having lately found out that their bread may be buttered on the *fœderal* ſide, the convention, or conference, call it what you will, at Harriſburg may from the firſt have been but an election ſcheme, in which the parties, contriving decently to veer about without much ſeeming change of principle, may facilitate their way the the offices and emoluments of the government. Or, perhaps, the enmity ſtill keeping up, though hidden, and finding how unavailing were all their peltings of the fœderal edifice from the out-ſide, the conference was but a device to get into the building, the more effectually to ſet it on fire or to pull it down.

In this ſee-ſaw of conjectures and ſurmiſes, I can only ſubſcribe myſelf A DOUBTER.

*Extract from the Minutes of Aſſembly.*

"The committee of accounts beg leave to report, That they have received from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; State Treaſurer, the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds, in bills of credit of this commonwealth, emitted by act of General Aſſembly, paſſed March 16th, 1785, viz

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10,000 bills of 20*ſ* each, | £ | 10,000 |
| 10,000 do. of 15*ſ* each, | | 7,500 |
| 4,800 do. of 10*ſ* each, | | 2,400 |
| 400 do. of 5*ſ* each, | | 100 |
| | £ | 20,000 |

All of which above-ſaid bills we have examined, counted, burned and deſtroyed, according to law."

Captain Thomas Reed, in the ſhip Alliance, bound to China, ſailed from Philadelphia in the month of June, 1787, and arrived at Canton the 22d of December in the ſame year, having navigated on a route as yet unpractiſed by any other ſhip. Taking ſoundings off the Cape of Good Hope, he ſteered to the ſouth-eaſtward, encircling all the eaſtern and ſouthern iſlands of the Indian Ocean, paſſing the ſouth cape of New-Holland: And on their paſſage to the northward again towards Canton, between the latitudes of 7 and 4 degrees ſouth, and between the longitudes of 156 and 162 degrees eaſt, they diſcovered a number of iſlands, the inhabitants of which were black, with curly or woolly hair: Among theſe iſlands they had no ſoundings. And about the latitude of 8 degrees north, and in the longitude of 160 degrees eaſt, they diſcovered two other iſlands, inhabited by brown people, with ſtreight black hair. Theſe iſlands appeared to be very fertile, and much cultivated; and by the behaviour of the inhabitants the ſhip's company were induced to believe they were the firſt diſcoverers------One of them was named Morris Iſland, the other Alliance Iſland. They did not land on any of them. Theſe diſcoveries were made in the month of November.

The officers of the European ſhips in China were aſtoniſhed to find a veſſel arriving at that ſeaſon of the year, and with eagerneſs and pleaſure examined the tract of their voyage.

In coaſting near New-Holland, they had the winds generally from S. W. and blowing ſtrong, with a great deal of rain.

They finiſhed their voyage by arriving again at Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1788, having returned by the uſual route of the European ſhips, until they were in the Atlantic Ocean.

Copy of a letter from Phillips Coſby, Eſquire, to James Duff, Eſquire, His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul at Cadiz, dated Truſty, Gibraltar Bay, June 23.

SIR,

My return from the ſeveral ports of Barbary affords me great pleaſure, in announcing to you the renewal of friendſhip between the powers of Great Britain and Morocco; and the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects may follow its uſual courſe without apprehenſion or dread of danger. The ſeveral ports of Barbary are free and friendly diſpoſed to the entrance of any ſhip or veſſel, and I have been aſſured, that no interruption will be given by any of the cruizers belonging to the ſtates of Barbary. I am to deſire you to make the ſame known to all the trade within your diſtrict.

I have the honor, &c.

Extract from Conſul Matra's letter of June 14, from Tangier.

'The Emperor has ſent an order, that all Engliſh ſhips are to be well received, and treated with diſtinction: — if they have any merchandize, it is to be landed, and great civility ſhewn the merchants. All are to take in what refreſhment they pleaſe.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, July 15,

'No danger is to be apprehended from the Algerines, becauſe while we have the mouth of the Streights blocked up with a line of battle ſhips, three frigates and two cutters, there is not the leaſt danger; we would inſure this riſk at half per cent. The Dey has declared war againſt France, which is in favor of the United States, as they will alſo have men of war to protect their trade in the Mediterraean, and prevent their paſſing the Streights mouth.'

By Capt. Sever, who arrived at Boſton a few days ſince from Ruſſia, we learn, that the Semiramis of the north---the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has forbidden, under the ſevereſt penalties, any foreigner or native in her dominions diſcourſing or writing on the ſubjects of political affairs; from which circumſtance it is difficult to obtain any information of the ſituation of affairs between the Ruſſians and the Turks. Captain S. ſpoke the Swediſh fleet, on their cruiſe; it conſiſted of 20 ſail of the line, beſides ſmaller veſſels. But hoſtilities between the Swedes and Ruſſians have not yet been declared.

For the encouragement of American literature and genius, it is reſolved by the corporation of Providence College, that a particular part of the library room ſhould be appropriated for the purpoſe of depoſiting the works of American authors.

In the new gaol at Chelmsford, in England, there are now conſtructing different cells for ſolitary impriſonment. Eight are already built; 32 are to be added. In each there is a wooden receptacle for a bed, an iron baſon for water, a chain in the middle of the floor, which is to be faſtened to the priſoner's leg, and the light is to be let in from the top only of the window. Three times a day they are to be viſited by the turnkey, who is to bring their neceſſary bread; and beyond that---all human intercourſe is to be denied them.

At Edinburgh, in Scotland, the Rev. Mr. ADAM GIB, miniſter of the goſpel to the Aſſociate Congregation, departed this life on the 18th of June laſt, aged 75 years. He was the oldeſt member of the Aſſociate Synod, and a warm friend to the American revolution. Few divines in the preſent age poſſeſs a greater ſhare of theological knowledge, or inherit more of the heroic ſpirit of the Reformers, than he did. The eulogium pronounced at the interment of Mr. John Knox, the Scots Reformer, may with great propriety be applied to Mr. Gib. "Here lies a man that never feared the face of man."


*** The Electors of Montgomery are requeſted to meet at the houſe of JOHN WENTZ, junr. on the Skippack road, on *Saturday*, the 4th day of October next.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 4th day of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain tract or piece of marſh or meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia; bounded by Samencing creek and by land of Jonathan Paſchall, William Warner, David Gibſon, John Roach and Thomas Morris; containing about 19 acres and one quarter of an acre; ſubject to a leaſe to William Price, for about 14 years: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Robert Hanveſt, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 4th day of October next, at ſix o'lock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A certain lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of a certain 45 feet lane (called Meadow-lane) in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, containing in breadth on ſaid lane 48 feet, and continuing the ſame breadth on the parallel line, ſouth 19 degrees weſt, to the full extent of the north line of a creek or run of water called Pegg's run; bounded northward by the ſaid Meadow-lane, ſouthward by the ſaid run, eaſtward by the weſt end of four lots of ground adjoining Poole's bridge, now or late belonging to John Clifton, and weſtward by ground of Richard Pidgeon and wife.

No. 2. Alſo one other lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Wood-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, and between Second and Third ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 64 feet; bounded eaſtward by ground partly of Zacharias Endres, ſouthward and weſtward by ground of Samuel Miles and Jacob Morgan, the younger, and northward by ſaid Wood-ſtreet.

No. 3. Alſo two brick meſſuages or tenements, each two ſtories high, and lots of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued northward beyond the bounds of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Front-ſtreet, 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by a certain lane or ſtreet, 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a meſſuage and lot now or late of John Clifton, and weſtward with ground in the tenure of George Heyl.

No. 4. One other lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected a brewery (with the utenſils) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Wood-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Wood-ſtreet, 128 feet, and extending that breadth and depth 46 feet, then narrowing on the eaſt ſide thereof to the breadth of 20 feet, and extending ſaid breadth of 20 feet, in depth 18 feet; bounded eaſtward by a meſſuage and lot of , ſouthward partly by other ground of ſaid Zacharias Endres, and partly by ground belonging to the heirs of Iſrael Pemberton, deceaſed, and partly by a meſſuarge and lot belonging to the heirs of Philip Stein, deceaſed, weſtward by other ground of ſaid Zacharias Endres, and northward by Wood-ſtreet aforeſaid: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endres, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

FORGE-MEN,

GOOD Workmen, may find employ at the Aſſion Iron-works, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, where, if ſober and induſtrious, they will be well accommodated and well paid. Apply to JOSEPH SALTAR, manager at ſaid works, or to HENRY DRINKER, merchant in Philadelphia. †

Eighth Month, 30th, 1788.

## TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Concord township, Chester county, on the night of the 28th instant, a Dutch servant boy, named JOHANNES JACOB FREDERICKSON, about 18 years old, near 5 feet high, speaks broken English, is very talkative, chews tobacco, is fond of begging it, had on, when he went away, a walnut coloured linsey coatee, cloth jacket without sleeves, Russia sheeting shirt and trowsers, the latter somewhat patched, new shoes with strings in them, small round hat bound round the edge, but wore ragged. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ DANIEL TRIMBLE.

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Bucks county, September 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 27th of this inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Northampton, bounded by lands of Robert Heaton, James Logan, and others; containing about 221 acres and three quarters: Also, a lot of meadow ground, about 13 acres and 141 perches, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Robert Pearson, William Stockdale, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Plumly, deceased, and Alice his wife, and to be sold by ‡2w WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

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*County of Philadelphia, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

PETER PAULUS, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th day of September next, to answer the libel of your wife, *Sophia Paulus*, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. Philadelphia, August 20, 1788.

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*County of Philadelphia, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

JAMES CORDELL, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th day of September next, to answer the libel of your wife, *Mary Cordell*, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. Philadelphia, August 20, 1788.

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## *Good* Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

*Daniel Byrnes & Sons* Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

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## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, a servant lad, named *Hugh Wilson*, about 19 years of age, brown hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, had on and took with him a deep blue coat faced with red, and white linings, two pair of homespun trowsers, and two shirts of the same, two fine shirts, one ruffled and edged with lace, the other plain, one pair of new shoes, and plated buckles, a pair of jean trowsers and jacket, a pair of striped trowsers, two silk handkerchiefs, one changeable, and the other red and white checked, an English castor hat, a pair of ribbed gray yarn stockings and about four pounds ten shillings in money. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol on the continent, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

‡ STEPHEN LOVE.

*August* 18, 1788.

N. B. All masters of vessels are requested, if he offers himself for passage or otherwise, to apprehend said servant.

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## THOMAS HOWARD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

HAS removed his Shop to where he now lives, a few doors higher up Second-Street, between Market and Chesnut-Streets, and immediately oppofite to Matthew M'Connell's.

He has for sale, a few

PHILADELPHIA and LONDON made WATCHES, and a small assortment of WATCH MATERIALS. ‖

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Trenton, September 5, 1788.

## FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, with a HORSE, man's saddle and bridle, the property of the subscriber in Trenton, on Thursday, the 28th of last month, (August) a woman, named ------ ATKINSON, supposed to be gone towards Philadelphia and Darby; she is young, handsome and of a middle size, she wore her (black) hair combed down on her shoulders, having no cap, a man's black hat, and rode on a man's saddle. The HORSE is of a light grey colour, four years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, his mane and tail white, his most natural gait is to pace, has been galled on the breast, by a breast-plate of a chair harness, the hair growing on said place is of a darker colour than the rest.---- Whoever will secure said WOMAN, HORSE, &c. so that the owner gets his Horse again, shall be entitled to the above reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, by applying to Mr. MICHAEL DENNISON, at the George Tavern, in Second-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber n Trenton. ‡ CONRAD KOTTS.

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## FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the first instant from the subscriber, living at Naaman's creek, New-Castle county, an indented Irish servant man, named PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN, (he has a good deal of the brogue) about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, broad shouldered, round faced, short black hair, he has a sore on his left leg, on which he keeps a piece of cloth laced, and wears his trowsers low to hide it; had on, and took with him, a round hat, a blue coating coat with a red velvet cape, an old white blanket coat, a brown fustian short coat and breeches, a pair of leather breeches, one yellow striped vest, two shirts and two pair of trowsers partly new. Whoever takes up said runaway, and lodges him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS ROBINSON.

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## To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

*Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.*

JAMES ASH.

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## To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

*Your most obedient humble servant,*

WILLIAM WILL.

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## To the *Electors* of the City and County

*of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you very sincerely for your votes at the last election, and again solicit the same favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, *Gentlemen*,

*Your much obliged and very humble servant,*

August 20. WILLIAM POLLARD.

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## To the respectable *Freemen, Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR former favors, be pleased to accept my sincere thanks; and should you be further favourably inclined to indulge me with your votes and interest at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's Office, it will be acknowledged with grateful remembrance, by

*Your friend and humble servant,*

JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

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## *SEED WHEAT,*

Of the *Yellow Bearded* kind,

Which from experience hath been found to resist the destructive operations of the HESSIAN FLY,

To be Sold by *Levi Hollingsworth*,

At his stores, the third wharf below the Bridge---where a sample of the straw may be seen.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1788. §

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August 27, 1788.

## Stop the VILLAIN.

### *EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.*

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Standing-Stone township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named DENNIS M'AVOY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 24 years of age, talks with the brogue, a well shaped likely fellow, black hair, took with him a light coloured superfine broadcloth coat about half worn, tore in one of the fore skirts about three inches two ways so as to form a half diamond, silk and cotton striped jacket, tow trowsers, new wool hat, new shoes tied with strings, coarse and fine shirts. All Captains of vessels are requested not to harbour him, as it is likely he will endeavour to get to Ireland. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home. † BENJAMIN ELLIOT.

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Southwark, August 29, 1788.

LEFT at the stable of *John Manderfield*, a grey MARE, supposed to be stolen, about six years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Also a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. The person who left them says his name is Christian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, sandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the small-pox, and lame of one hand; he says he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

† JONATHAN PENROSE.

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Philadelphia, August 25, 1788.

## *To be Sold by public Vendue,*

On the 30th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house in this city, *(if not Sold before by Private Sale)*

ALL that capital Messuage or Manor House, erected by the Honorable William Penn, Esq; first Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, and wherein he resided; together with the Plantation and Tract of Land thereto belonging, situate on the river Delaware, 9 miles below the Falls, 5 miles above Bristol, and 25 miles from this city, in Bucks county; containing 300 acres (being the reserved and most valuable part of the manor of Pennsbury): The land is of a prime and excellent quality, as good for grass and grain as any in Pennsylvania, and hath not above an half an acre broken land in the whole tract, is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and well situated for fishing and fowling.---Possession of the premises will be given on the 25th of March next.

## *And also to be Sold by public Vendue,*

On *Thursday*, the 18th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Abel, an Easton, the old accustomed Ferry-House, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Greenwich township, in Sussex county, in the state of New-Jersey, opposite to Easton; containing 105 acres, together with the exclusive right of keeping a ferry for ever from the said land across the river Delaware, secured by a patent granted in the year 1739. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

The terms of payment of the purchase money will be made known at the places of sale. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above premises at private sale, may treat with

PETER MILLER.

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August 22, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 9 years old, about 15 hands high; the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. † CONRAD GOODMAN.

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## *List of letters remaining in the Post-office,*

*Philadelphia, September* 8, 1788.

A.

ATCHESON Armstrong; John Armstrong; James Archdeacon, or Coady; Robert Armstrong; Captain Robert Allyn; Samuel Andrews; Joseph Alender, Northumberland.

B.

Mrs. Blackburn; Jacob Bower, Berks county; George Baker; Robert Burchan; Thomas Booker, (2); David Blackley; Hon. John Bull; Robert Barber; Monsr. Bellœ; Patrick Byrn; Monsr. Bertrand; Andrew Boyd, (2); Capt. James Burchall; Laureut Betbeder, (2); John Bellerby; William Biers, Rathfreyland; David Berdon; Doctor de Boignet; Messrs. Berwick, and Co; James Blaine; John Blyth; Captain Samuel Bowman, Eastown (2); James Barron; George Brudenellmaid; Rev. Abraham Bloomer, Northampton; Samuel Burns, Norris-town; John Barber, Northumberland; Monsr. Belzons; Noah Bowen, New-Jersey; Campbell Brown; William Boyd; John Beaty; Rev. Beithir; William Bell, miller; John Black, Northampton.

C.

John Cook, Northumberland; Thomas Cockle; Edward Conry; Hugh John Casey; William Crampsy; Jean Carroll: Capt. John Clark; Capt. Andrew Carey; William Clare; John Cowdon, Northumberland; William Campbell; James Cloak's family; Simon Connor; Daniel Clymer; Bryan Connor; Ann Coxe; John Clendinnen; Mary Crossan; Madame Champes; Jacob Clement; Patt Crangle; Robert Colin; William Carr; Andrew Charles.

D.

Edward Danaughy; Samuel Degrad; Richard Draper; Benjamin Davis; Nicholas Dempsey; Thomas Dill, (2); Thomas Douglass; Henry Downes; John Duffy, (2); James Duffey, Germantown; Ann and Jane Dennis; James Dougherty, (2); John Douglass; Elizabeth Darbey; Hugh Dobbin; Leonard Dobbin, (2); Thomas Dundass, Reading; Mary Derickson; Walter Drummond; Frederick Deiderstadt; Peter Durant; James Dill; John Doughany; Thomas Dillon, Northampton county.

E.

William Evans; Alexander Eimack; Thomas Edison; Andrew Ellicott; David Elder.

F.

Simon Fanning; Amelia Freeman; Mary Foy; Henry Fisher; Raymond Figeroux, (2); John Foster; George Floyd.

G.

John Geesler; William Germain; Joseph Gladney; Patt Gribbre; James Gregg; Mr. Carswell; Mary Goodall; John Gibson; Charles Gillaspy; Wademan Governer; Alexander Glass; Henry Geiger; Robert Graham; Dennis Gilmor.

H.

Samuel Hubbart; John Holmes; Caleb Haines; Mary Hendrickson; James Hamilton; John Higgins; James and William Howey; Andrew Heron, Rathfryland; David Heilbrun; Mary Heas; Patt Hurle; Richard Harrison; Capt. John Hamilton; Robert Hill; Eleaner Helten; John Hartman, Reading; Nancy Hagan; Mrs. Hautael; John and George Hetherington; Samuel Huston.

J.

William C. Jamison; Hannah Jones; Thomas P. Johnson; John Jones; Monsr. Jones; John Irwin; William Jones; Miss Hannah Jones.

K.

Charles Kugler; Benjamin Knows; John Kelce; Hugh Kean (2); Thomas Kirk; Joseph Kirkbride; John Kendy.

L

Monsr. Doctor Lavande; Capt. John Lee; John Lukens, (2) Thomas Loag; Joseph Lyon; Monsr. Le Mairre; James Leech; James Limbrick.

M.

Hugh M'Laughlan; Thomas M'Cracken; Sam. M'Allonian; Robert M'Allonian; Peter Maloy; James Miller; Charles Martin; Jane Mayberry; Charles Maliere and Swingle (2); John Martin; --------- Mires; John Miller; Betsey Maher; James M'Kelvey; Alexander Morland; Ann Magill; Charles Mathews; David M'Crory; William Montgomery; Sam. Mathews; Elizabeth M'Collum (2); Daniel M'Quilkin; Widow M'Bride; Elizabeth M'Gee or M'Bride; Geo. M'Farland; Humphry Marshall (3); John M'Connell; Sarah M'Gaa (3); Hugh M'Dool; James M'Gown; Robert M'Colaugh; James M'Ginnes; Richard Mosly; John More; Francis M'Clister; William M'Farlan; Nancy Middleton; Maria Meyer; Henrietta Micklethwait; John Mahan; King M'Dougall; James Maxwell; Morris M'Bride; William M'Kenney; Nancy M'Laughlin; Gaw. M'Mullan; George M'Cay; Charles M'Menamon.

O.

Patrick O'Hare.

P

Miss Molly Pusey; John Porter; Lewis Phipps; Philip Power; John Picken; Godlup Proal; William Parham; Henry Perry; John Pemberton; James Poutherer; James Powell; William Purdy; Capt. William Partlow.

Q.

John Quandrill.

R.

Tobias Rudolph; John Richards; James Russell; John Ritchil; Betty Robonett; Mrs. Rachel Rudy; Mr. Rudolph; Adam Rex; Dd. Dis. Rogers; Mr. Ross, Reading.

S.

Leonard Stone Born; William Stayner; Hugh Sweeny; Capt. Richard Salter, (4); Capt. Robert Scott; William Moore Smith Esq; Sylby Hickan; Mrs. Standley; Mickle Smith; Michael Sutton, Esq; Miss Elizabeth Sims; John Smallwood; Capt. Amos Sherman, (2); Jane and Catharine Short; Ephraim Stevenson; Thomas Scott, Little-Brittain; James Smith; Samuel Shoemaker, Esquire; George Scott, Montgomery county; Benjamin Spicker; William Shurlock, East-town; Godfrey Selwyn, Esquire; William Satterthwaite; Thomas Swan; John Sprague; James Sheet; William Smith; Mrs. Casey Swain; Aga Shurtliff; John Shoemaker; Clotworthy Stevenson; Col. Christian Stewart; Samuel Simpson; Asa Shinn; Robert Stewart; Hector Smith.

T.

Richard Townshend; James Taylor; Sinnickson Tuft, (2); Nathaniel Tynes, (2); Richard Tomlinson; Ludwick Treichel; Robert Turner.

V.

Abraham Vangilder; Rebecca Vanost; Tobias Vanneman; Miss Vincent.

W

Nancy Williams; Mr. De. Warvelle; Mrs. Catharine Wallin; James Watrick; John Wise; Jacob Weaver; Charles Willard; Isaac Wikoff; William Wikoff; Christopher Wolf; Eleanor Wilson; Joseph Williamson; James Wardell; Thomas Webb; John Wallefs; James Worral; William and Stewart Williams; James Wilson; William Watlington; John Waite; Thomas Watson and Son, (2); William Warnock; Lawrence Wanlass; Michael Welsh; John Welsh; Christian Wireman.

Y.

Thomas Youn; Mon. Young.

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